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The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,254—New Series. BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, MARCH 15, 1898. [TEN PAGES.]

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY BOMBAY BRANCH

Established 1818.

PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.
Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY, 2 P.M. 1898.
* CARTHAGE	5227	J. R. Leadon	19th Mar.
B.M.I. CALEDONIA	7358	W. B. Andrews.	26th ,,
* SHANNON	4193	F. Cole	2nd April.
B.M.I. ORIENTAL	5284	F. H. Seymour	9th ,,
* CLYDE	4099	E.H. Gordon	16th ,,
B.M.I. CARTHAGE	5227	J. R. Leadon	23rd ,,
* SHANNON	4193	F. Cole	30th ,,
B.M.I. EGYPT	5280	R. F. Briscoe	7th May.
* CLYDE	4099	E. H. Gordon	14th ,,
B.M.I. ARABIA	5000	A. W. Adamson	21st ,,
* SHANNON	4193	F. Cole	28th ,,
B.M.I. CALEDONIA	7358	W. B. Andrews.	4th June.
* CLYDE	4099	E. H. Gordon	11th ,,
B.M.I. PENINSULAR	5227	W. A. Wheler	18th ,,
† SHANNON	4193	F. Cole	25th ,,
B.M.I. ORIENTAL	5284	F. H. Seymour	2nd July.
† CLYDE	4099	E. Gordon	9th ,,
B.M.I. EGYPT	7912	R. F. Briscoe	16th ,,
† SHANNON	4193	F. Cole	23rd ,,
B.M.I. ARABIA	5000	A.W. Adamson	30th ,,

The Steamers marked B.M.I. proceed to BRINDISI, MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON direct.

The Steamers marked * proceed to ADEN only and cannot take Passengers for Europe.

The Steamers marked † proceed to Aden, and passengers transship there to a Steamer for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the Ballard Pier before 9 A.M. on the day of sailing.

A Steam Tender leaves the Ballard Pier at NOON on the day of sailing, to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

TO STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.

For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 3rd March, 1897.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N.Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
IMPERATRIX	T. Ravenovich	4,213	1st April 1898.
IMPERATOR	T. Nicolich	4,119	1st May 1898.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE, or VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 335	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI, on the 4th of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
AMPHITRITE	G. Costanzo	3,820	16th Mar. 1898.
MARIA VALERIE	R. Mitis	4,435	12th April 1898

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE or VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 180

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 20th of each month.

RETURN TICKETS

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 960	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 635

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothard's, and other Routes.

In connection with the Steamers' Tickets the Company issue new Railway Tickets to the Principal Towns of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Nord-deutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c. called at by their vessels

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE "MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO."

THE Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Llyod's and the Return by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares. This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on 3 months' privilege leave.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, YOKOHAMA, KOBE.

Steamer	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
TRIESTE	A. Mitis	5,095	21st March.

Connecting at COLOMBO with the S.S. AGLAIA to MADRAS and CALCUTTA on the Outward and Homeward voyage.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA,
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Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Feb. 23, 1898.

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HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.

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LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O MAIL and all other Steamers, including non-Liners FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.

SPECIAL ATTENTION given to the selection of berths and Social Grouping of Passengers.

THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.

CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, allowing breaks of journey at all places of interest.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

REDUCED RATES to Railway employes, Family Parties and Missionaries.

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DEPOSITS received. Rate of interest on application.

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Germany.

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THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 18th March, 1898, at 3½ p.m., or on arrival of English mail, if later arriving.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on the 15th March, 1898, at 10 a.m., calling at Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie and Kurrachee in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KHANDALLA," 2,040 tons, on the 17th March, 1898 at 10 a.m., calling at Jask, Abbas, Lingo, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Basreh in the foregoingor any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR ADEN, LAMOO, MOMBASSA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "CANARA," 1,902 tons, on or about 22nd March, 1898.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CHANDA," 2,022 tons, on or about 24th March, 1898.

FOR ZANZIBAR AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "PURULIA," 1,554 tons about the 15th March.

FOR SEYCHELLES, MOMBASSA, ZANZIBAR AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "NEVASA," 2,998 tons, on or about 8th April, 1898, calling at Seychelles, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, and Delagoa Bay, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

WESTERN AUSTRALIAN GOLD FIELDS.

PASSENGERS and Cargo booked through from Calcutta, Madras, Colombo, Bombay, or Rangoon via Singapore for all ports adjacent to the various Gold Fields. Fortnightly departures from Singapore.

For further particulars apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 14th March, 1898.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,

BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

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SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London ; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

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HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.

BOMBAY—ZANZIBAR.

THE following Steamer will SAIL:—

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To Sail
SETOS	1,746	Jacobs	15th March.

Taking Cargo and Passengers for LAMU, MOMBASSA, TANGA, DARESALAM, ZANZIBAR, and all ports South of ZANZIBAR upto DELAGOA BAY.

This Line also issue first, second, third-class and deck through tickets to—

EAST LONDON, ALGOA BAY, CAPE TOWN and MADEIRA and SOUTHAMPTON

In connection with the Union Line Mail Steamers from Delagoa Bay, once a month.

For rates and particulars, apply to

F. HEYER, Agent,
Albert Building, Hornby Road.
Bombay, 21st February, 1898.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

FOUR WEEKLY DEPARTURE.

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
SYDNEY	4,232	Aubert	Saturday, 19th March 1898
OCEANIEN	4,249	Schmitz	Tuesday, 12th April, 1898
ERNEST SIMONS	5,707	DeManbenge	10th May 1898.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on or about the
LAOS	6,000	Flanolin	7th April.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further Particulars apply to

C. RUINAT, Agent.
Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay

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OLDEST ESTABLISHED FIRM IN BOMBAY.

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Horses broken to single, (Rs. 15), and double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15), Raw Walers Charges extra. Horses Standing on Commission Sale, or for treatment—

	Rs. a.
At Livery, including Syce per mensem	Commission on Horses Bought or Sold ... 17 0
Examination and Certificate	... 10 0
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	... 5 0

Special mixtures Crushed Oats, Bran, etc., supplied.

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NEWEST DESIGNS.

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CAMP BEDS.
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"AULD SCOTTIE."

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This was the only Whisky placed on the table at the St. ANDREW'S DINNERS AT CALCUTTA 1890-91—92-93, and the verdict was one of unanimous approval.

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	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. 12 instalments. Rs. a.
The Gent's Weldless "Kangaroo" or Innian Primer	250 0	23 0 per month.
The Lady's Weldless "Kangaroo" or Indian Premier	275 0	25 0 ,,
The "Popular Premier Helical" Roadster	300 0	27 12 ,,
The "Premier" Helical Roadster Model "S"	330 0	30 8 ,,
The "Premier" Helical Road Racer Model "R"	330 0	30 8 ,,
The "Premier" Helical Roadster Model "P"	410 0	38 0 ,,
The "Premier" Helical Road Racer Model "O"	410 0	38 0 ,,
The "Premier" Helical Roadster Model "Z"	450 0	41 8 ,,
The "Premier" Helical "Polo" Standing Mount	450 0	41 8 ,,
The "Royal Premier" Helical Ladies' Safety	450 0	41 8 ,,
The "Premier" Helical Ladies' Safety Model "G"	410 0	38 0 ,,
The "Premier" Helical Ladies' Safety Model "H"	330 0	30 8 ,,
The Girls' "Premier" Helical Safety Model "N"	275 0	25 0 ,,
The Youths' "Premier" Helical Safety Model "M"	250 0	23 0 ,,

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AGENTS FOR THE NEW PREMIER CYCLE CO., LTD.,
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To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade requirements we have lately added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, and greatly extended our Foundry.

We are also prepared to furnish designs for Bridges, Girders, Roofs, &c., and to manufacture and erect same in any part of India.

For Downie's "Eucalyptus," Boiler Fluid, for preventing and removing Scale in Boilers
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,, The Climax Motor, for Baird's Sight-feed Lubricators.

Also Plate, Bar, and Angle Iron of the largest sections. Diamond, Silver and other Steel and Engineer's Requisites of all descriptions kept in stock.

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NEAR CARNAC BRIDGE.

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SECRETARIES AND MANAGERS.

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MURKIMAR PILLS—Antiseptic, Prophylactic and Preventative : employed as a Perfect safeguard against the attacks of Bubonic Plague, Malaria, Typhoid Fevers and Cholera, per box of 16 Pills, Ans. 4.
SQUIBB'S AGUE SPECIFIC—As a Preventative a small dose every morning prevents and wards off attacks of Epidemic Fevers, Plague, &c., and Chill and Ague disappear under its wonderful effects as if by Magic, MANY CASES of BUBONIC PLAGUE have been CURED by this wonderful Remedy ; it is worth trying. Re. 1.
QUININE PILLS—of different strength. Tasteless and convenient to take.
QUININE WINE—Gives Tonic to the System and makes it a proof against attacks of Fever Epidemic or otherwise. Ans. 12 and Re. 1.
&c., &c., &c.

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LITTLE'S SOLUBLE PHENYLE, in all sizes.
CARBOLIC DISINFECTANT FLUID, by bottles and gallons.
CARBOLIC POWDER, of recognized strength in all quantities.
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CONDY'S FLUID GENUINE.
EUCALYPTUS OIL.
SANITAS OIL.
EUCALYPTUS DISINFECTANT—composed of Eucalyptus and Thyme.
NAPHTHALINE, in Balls or Powder.
SANOPENNIES, for hanging in the Rooms.
INDIA AIR PURIFIER, in handsome frames.
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PRICES ON APPLICATION.

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BAHADUR CIGARS
UNLESS YOU WANT
"THE BEST."

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GIRAS AND GUARANTEE,

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Monograms designed by experienced Artists. Arms, Crests and Address Dies engraved. Note Paper and Envelopes brilliantly illuminated by hand, in gold and silver, bronze and colours. Visiting Card Plates engraved and Cards printed in one day.

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CONSIGNEES of CARGO by the S. S. "DEW OF ARLIE," are hereby notified of her ARRIVAL yesterday from LONDON and ANTWERP via KARACHI, and that she is DISCHARGING in the PRINCE'S DOCK Shed. They are requested to PRESENT their BILLS of LADING for our COUNTERSIGNATURE, and to take DELIVERY and remove their CARGO without delay.

All damaged GOODS must be surveyed by the Steamer's Surveyor, Captain Macfadyen, before removal from the landing sheds, and all claims must be presented at our office duly certified by the Surveyor and countersigned by the Master, previous to the Steamer leaving this port, after which no claim will be admitted.

For the Bombay Company, Limited,
H. C. WRIGHT,
Managing Director, Agents for Owners.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

NOTICE.

IT is hereby notified to all whom it may concern that the G. I. P. Railway Company intend to strictly enforce payment of the wharfage and demurrage charges recoverable under the notification in the Company's current Goods Tariff on all goods dispatched on G. I. P. Railway Company's premises and on all Railway Vehicles delayed under load at their Stations and depots.

A. MUIRHEAD,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 14th March, 1898.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of GOODS that have arrived in Bombay and are now waiting delivery, are requested to take immediate steps to REMOVE them from the Company's premises, as demurrage chargeable in accordance with the Company's Tariff is accruing and will be rigidly enforced.

C. CROMMELIN,
Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 14th March, 1898.

NOTICE.—RE EDWARD DEASEY, DECEASED, FOREMAN BLACKSMITH, G. I. P. R., BHUSAWAL.

ANY person or persons having claims against the Estate of the above are requested to send such claim or claims (Vouchers) to the undersigned within one month from this date, after which date no claim or claims will be considered, and any person indebted to the above estate are also requested to send particulars thereof to the Undersigned.

JOHN GEORGE BOORMAN,
G. I. P. R. Parel, Bombay.
Executor.

THE BOMBAY ICE MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held at the Registered office of the Company No. 10, Shams Muzil, Hormusjee Street, Fort, on WEDNESDAY, the 2nd March, 1898, at 3 P.M., to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet for the year ended 31st December 1897.
2. To elect Directors in the place of those who retire by rotation but who are eligible for re-election.
3. To elect a Chairman of the Board for the ensuing year.
4. To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year, and fix their remuneration.
5. To transact any other business the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

C. H. B. FORBES AND CO.,
Secretaries & Agents.

Bombay, 14th March, 1898.

N. B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 6th to the 23rd March, 1898, both days inclusive.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co., No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE of surplus and Unserviceable Stores, Stoneware and C. I. Pipes and Joints, Street Lanterns, Empty Iron Drums, and Crabes, W. Iron, Empty K. O. Boxes, Clinker, Old Rubber, Electric Wire, Iron, C. Iron, Coal Ashes, etc.

Under instructions from P. C. H. Snow, Esq., C.S., the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 15th instant, at 3-30 p.m., at Colaba Compressor Station, Opposite the Tramway Stables, consisting of 2 lots of coal-ashes (English and Country), and at 2-30 p.m. at Tardeo, Bellasis Bridge Pipe Depot, consisting of a lot of broken, cast-iron, and stoneware pipes and fittings, a number of old street lanterns and iron cradles, empty kerosine oil boxes with tins, etc., and at 4 p.m. at Love Grove Pumping Station, Worli, consisting of a quantity of coal-ashes and clinkers, cast iron, wrought-iron scrap, old rubber, empty iron drums, old electric wire, wooden blocks, chain, fire-bars, etc.

SALE OF 471 BAGS SOJEE (FLOUR).

On THURSDAY, the 17th instant, at 3 p.m. Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the East India Roller Flour Mills, Falkland Road, by order of the proprietors of the E I R Flour Mills and on account and at the risk of Messrs M Pallonjee Cowasjee & Co., 47 bags of sojee flour in convenient lots to suit buyers.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Arthur Crawford Markets, on TUESDAY, the 22nd instant, at 11 a.m., the right of collecting fair ground and feeding fees from cattle-dealers, butchers, and all others at the Bombay Municipal Slaughter-Houses, Bandora, for 12 months, from 1st April, 1898, to 31st March, 1899, and fees in the Fort Market, Arthur Crawford Beef Market, Arthur Crawford Fish and Mutton Markets, Erskine Road Fish Market, Parsi Road Fish Market, Colaba Fish Market, and Peddar Market, Mazagon, from fresh and salt fish-sellers, &c., who sit on the floor or other places not numbered, either in line or outside under the eaves of the markets, for 12 months, from 1st April, 1898, to 31st March, 1899.

For particulars and conditions of these sales, respectively, apply at the Municipal Commissioner's Office, Fort, or at the office of the Superintendent of Markets, Arthur Crawford Markets, or to the undersigned. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the highest or any offer.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 15th March, 1898.

NOTICES.

BOMBAY ART SOCIETY.

THE NINTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION will be OPENED at the SECRETARIAT, on WEDNESDAY, 16th March, at 5-30 P.M.

The Exhibition will be open daily, from 8 A.M. to 8 P.M. Military Band in attendance.

ADMISSION ONE RUPEE.

Season Tickets 3 Rupees.

The Society's Conversazione will be held on 16th March at 9-30 p.m., at the Secretariat.

CLERK & CO.,

GENERAL MERCHANTS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,

OPPOSITE ST. XAVIER'S COLLEGE.

WE have always in STOCK a LARGE COLLECTION of Toys, Dolls, Fancy Presentation Goods, Fancy Figures, Table Ornaments, Lady Companions Game-Boxes, Albums, Indian Figures, &c.

QUICK ROUTE THROUGH AMERICA.

THE SAN FRANCISCO OVERLAND ROUTE.

THE PACIFIC MAIL S. S. Co.

OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. Co.

CENTRAL PACIFIC, UNION PACIFIC AND CHICAGO AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAYS.

THE Fast and Magnificent Steamships of these Lines SAIL from HONGKONG via SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI through the famous Inland Sea of Japan, KOBE, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU to SAN FRANCISCO. PASSENGERS selecting this route derive the benefit of the beautiful Scenery of the "Paradise of the Pacific." Layovers are granted at Honolulu enabling those who desire to stop and visit the volcano and other points of interest.

Via the Central Pacific, Union Pacific and Chicago and North-Western Railways it requires but 4½ days to cross the American Continent through the finest scenery in the World. Solid vestibuled trains consisting of Pullman's Luxurious Double Drawing-room Sleeping Cars and Free Reclining Chair Cars, from San Francisco to Chicago without change. It is the line selected by the United States Government to carry the fast mail; it is much shorter than any other, gives passengers the choice of lines from Chicago to all Eastern Cities, and combines all the latest conveniences and luxuries evolved in modern Railway travel.

For further information apply to—

WHITNEY BROTHERS & Co., Calcutta,
THOMAS COOK & SON, Bombay and Calcutta,
KING, KING & Co., Bombay, or
T. D. McKAY,
General Passenger Agent,
San Francisco Overland Route,
No. 4, Water Street,
Yokohama, Japan.

GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

SHIPPING DEPARTMENT.

BAGGAGE received and shipped, landed and forwarded or Stored.

PACKAGES and PARCELS forwarded to England and elsewhere.

PACKAGES from EUROPE Cleared through the Customs and Despatched. To avoid delay, the Shippers should be instructed to send to us direct the Bill of Lading and Invoice.

INSURANCES, Marine, Life, and Fire, effected with Offices of standing.

H. M. TROOPSHIPS.

Every assistance afforded to Officers proceeding to and from England.

LONDON AGENTS:—

MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

MENIST'S SPECTACLES.

MARCKS & CO.'S SPECTACLES

WE beg to bring to the notice of the SPECTACLE wearing community, our following revised PRICE LIST:—

Menist's Spectacles,	Gold. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Steel. Rs.
With Turnpin Sides	60	32	16
With Single temple Sides	50	24	16
Solders	50	28	16

Spectacles and Folders as above but fitted with Marcks and Co.'s Pebbles, Rs.5 reduction on Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 reduction on Steel. The new Gold and Steel "Movillette" Frames, fitted with Menist's or Marcks' Pebbles, prices as above.

All the newest patterns in Frames always in Stock. REPAIRS EXECUTED by the most EXPERIENCED WORKMEN at reasonable rates. OCULISTS PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY PREPARED.

SPECIAL.

Our celebrated, VIOLET TINTED, SUN, GLARE and DUST GLASSES, are invaluable to people who suffer from the extreme glare of a tropical climate. May be purchased in either Steel, Nickel, Silver or Gold Frames, Japanese cups, nickel gauze cups, Stirrups with folding sides, folders and Globular Spectacles, from Rs. 5 per pair.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

A TERRIBLE COUGH.
A TERRIBLE COUGH.
A TERRIBLE COUGH.

"94, Commercial Road, Peckham, July 12.

"Dear Sir,—I am a poor hand at expressing my feelings, but I should like to thank you. Your lozenges, have done wonders in relieving my terrible cough. Since I had the operation of 'Tracheotomy' (the same as the late Emperor of Germany, and unlike him, thank God, I am still alive) performed at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, no one could possibly have had a more violent cough: it was so bad at times that it quite exhausted me. The mucous, which was very copious and hard, has been softened, and I have been able to get rid of it without difficulty.—I am, sir, yours truly, J. HILL."

A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.
A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.
A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.

"Routh Park, Cardiff, South Wales, Sept. 28, 1893.

"I have, indeed, great pleasure in adding my testimony to your excellent preparation of Cough Lozenges, an I have prescribed it now for the last eight years i my hospital and private practice, and found it of grat benefit. I often suffer from Chronic Bronchitis: your Lozenge is the only remedy which gives me immediate ease. Therefore, I certainly and most strongly recommend your Lozenges to the public who may suffer from Ca arrh, Bronchitis, Winter Cough, or any kind of Pulmonary Irritation.—Yours truly,

"A. GABRIEL, M.D., L.R.C.P., & L.M., Edinburgh
L.R.C.S., & L.M., Edinburgh

USE KEATING'S LOZENGES.
USE KEATING'S LOZENGES.
USE KEATING'S LOZENGES.

"IT 1875 YEARS AGO" since KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES were first made, and the sale is larger than ever, because they are unrivalled in the relief and cure of Winter Cough, Asthma, and Bronchitis one alone gives relief.

UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.
UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.
UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.

Keating's Cough Lozenges, the unrivalle remedy for COUGHS' HOARSENESS, and THROAT TROUBLES are sold in Bottles by all Chemists.

THE NILGIRI TEA & COFFEE TRADING COMPANY,

(No. 3 Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.)

SOLICITS COMPARISON AND TRIAL IN QUALITY AND PRICES OF THEIR

NILGIRI TUDOR HALL TEAS AND WATERFALL COFFEES

RECEIVED DIRECTLY FROM THE ESTATE and highly appreciated by connoisseurs for FLAVOUR, COLOUR AND TASTE.

PRICES REMARKABLY MODERATE.

TEAS—(in air-tight 1 lb. Square Tin) Rs. 1-4, 1-2, 1-0, 0-12, also in 1-4 and 1-2 lb. lead packets.

WATERFALL'S FRENCH COFFEES, 1-4 lb. tin 5 as, 1-2 lb. tin 9 as., 1 lb. tin Re. 1.

HANDSOME DISCOUNT TO MERCHANTS. Prices of loose tea-chests and whole coffee on application.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON & Co., Bombay, are now supplying 230 Military Messes and 69 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES, Spirits, or Liqueurs from the following well-known Houses:—

POMMERY AND GRENO	Rheims.
VEUVE CLICQUOT PONSARDIN	Rheims.
WILLIAMS, HUMBERT & Co.	Jerez.
GEORGE TANQUERAY & Co.	London.
HEIDSIECK & Co.	Rheims.
CARSTAIRS & ROBERTSON	Leith.
PERRIER JOUET & Co.	Epernay.
PAGE AND SANDEMAN	London.
POL ROGER & Co.	Rheims.
BOLLINGER & Co.	Ay.
JAMES HAWKER & Co.	Plymouth.
JUSTERINI & BROOKS	London.
COCKBURN & CAMPBELL	Leith.
DEUTZ & GELDERMANN	Ay.
NATH JOHNSTON & SONS	Bordeaux.
J. SACCONE	Gibraltar.
COSSART, GORDON & Co.	Madeira.
A. DE LUZE ET FILS	Bordeaux.
BUTLER, NEPHEW & Co.	Oporto.
COCKBURN SMITHES & Co.	Oporto.
VAN-ZELLERS & Co.	Oporto.
WOODHOUSE & Co.	Marsala.
LEACOCK & Co.	Madeira.
AYALA & Co.	Ay.
RUINART PERE ET FILS	Rheims.
KIDD AND SHADBOLT	London.
P. J. VALCKENBERG	Worms.
C. MAREY & LIGER-BELAIR	Cotes d'Or.
J. & J. GRANT	Rothes.
ACKERMANN LAURANCE	Saumur
ANDREW ROWAN	Melbourne.
AUSTRALIAN WINE Co.	Melbourne.
JOS. DIETZL	Budapest.
R. SCHLUMBERGER	Voslau.
JAMES CATHCART & Co.	Leith.
CHAS. MACKINLAY & Co.	Leith.
JOHN CRABBIE & Co.	Leith.
SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co.	London.
J. & W. NICHOLSON & Co.	London.
W. E. EDDISON & Co.	London.
EMIL POHL & Co.	London.
W. DOYLE	London.
GEO. IDLE CHAPMAN & Co.	London.

Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines, Spirits, or Liqueurs, &c., from the above well-known Firms, without the inconvenience and expense of importing direct.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION TO

PHIPSON & Co.,

BOMBAY.

NEW YEAR'S PRESENT.

All early applicants will receive A COLORED PORTRAIT ON GOLD MOUNT OF H. M. THE QUEEN by sending Rs. 2-4-0 for a bottle of "BEEHIVE BRANDY"

To any Wine Merchant in Bombay.

HIGH CLASS COGNAC BRANDY.

AGED AND MATURED IN WOOD.

LAFAYETTE & Co.'s WIRE BRAND.

	Per Doz. Rs.
BLACK CAPSULE OLD CLUB, "20 Years Old," Guaranteed	60
WHITE CAPSULE (Four Diamonds) Very Choice	42
GREEN (Three Diamonds) Extra Soft Old Pale.....	38
BLUE (Two Diamonds) Very Soft Old Pale	34
YELLOW (One Diamond) Soft Old PALE	30

Special Terms to Messes, Clubs, and Traders.

R. RAMCHANDRA & Co., SOLE AGENTS, 11, FORBES STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

TWENTY-THIRD EDITION.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY AND BOMBAY DIRECTORY FOR 1898.

WITH PORTRAIT OF HIS HIGHNESS AGA KHAN,

THE HEAD OF THE KHOJA COMMUNITY.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED.

At the *BOMBAY GAZETTE* OFFICE.

PRICE: Rs. 5; with Postage Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1898 contains much new and valuable information brought down to date, and details the progress made by the City in recent years. It contains

A BRIEF HISTORY OF THE PLAGUE EPIDEMIC.

In addition to recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay, the GUIDE gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charitable institutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of the public buildings of the City, including those which have been completed during the year.

THE BOMBAY DIRECTORY

Has been enlarged, verified, and carefully revised up to the day of going to Press. Special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

THE "Times," the leading newspaper in the world, says—The volume may be opened at random, and will afford similar examples of the astonishing growth of the city and of the province. The compiler says that nowhere else, probably, in the world, not even in Alexandria, are so many and such striking varieties of race, nationality and religion represented as in Bombay. To all these varieties, and to a vast number of other statistics, as to the services, finances, manufacturer commerce, public health, and the like due attention is paid in this volume. The most important and interesting part of the Guide is the historical, which may be read at leisure, while the rest of the volume will serve as a trustworthy book o reference. A map of India and another of the island of Bombay add to the value of the Guide.

Bombay Gazette Offices,

Albert Buildings, Esplanade, Fort.

INSURANCES.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

ESTABLISHED 1834.

THE CHEAPEST POSSIBLE FORM OF LIFE ASSURANCE,

Under which every man should Insure.

Rs. 5,000 payable at death. To cover the above, the following very small monthly payments must be made:—

Age next Birthday.	Premium.
20.....	Rs. 10 0 0
25.....	,, 11 0 8
30.....	,, 12 4 8
35.....	,, 13 12 0
40.....	,, 15 10 0

A Copy of the NEW PROSPECTUS, containing Rates for other Amounts, and all information regarding Life Assurance, will be furnished on application to

MESSRS. KING, KING & Co.,

Agents and Secretaries,

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY,

BOMBAY.

THE STANDARD

IS A SCOTTISH LIFE OFFICE of 72 years standing, and is one of the wealthiest and most progressive of the Provident Institutions of the United Kingdom. It has been honourably known in India and the East for a long number of years, and has acquired a marked character for

SOUND AND LIBERAL MANAGEMENT.

Apply to the SECRETARY, at BOMBAY.

CALEDONIAN INSURANCE COMPANY.

FOUNDED 1805.

THE OLDEST SCOTTISH INSURANCE OFFICE

HEAD OFFICE: 19, George Street, Edinburgh.

FIRE RESERVE FUNDS..... £577,096

Fire Insurances accepted on approved property, at Current Rates.

C. MACDONALD & Co,
Agents in Bombay.

23, Apollo Street.

SUN LIFE OFFICE.

LONDON,

ESTABLISHED 1810

ANNUITIES IMMEDIATE AND DEFERRED ENDOWMENTS, INVESTMENT POLICIES,

The fullest and latest information will be given regarding Assurances on application to

SAMUEL FITZE AND Co.,
Chief Agents.

65-67 Esplanade Road, Bombay.

ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED 1874.

Those who desire the Best and Cheapest Assurance obtainable in India should effect a Policy with the ORIENTAL UNDER THE NEW "ENGLISH PREMIUM" SYSTEM.

THE FUNDS have more than Doubled DURING 5 YEARS and now exceed

Rs. 1,17,00,000.

As the Expenses of Management of the Oriental are lower than those of any other Company of the same age, it can afford to grant POLICIES with Exceptionable Benefits.

Economy, Moderate Premiums, Immediate Settlement of Claims, Liberal Surrender Values and unquestionable Security being the principal Features of the Oriental.

Particulars and Forms may be obtained from

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Manager and Actuary.
BOMBAY.

GOLD AND SILVER THREADS.

(REAL AND IMITATION).

BRAIDS, CORDS, LACES, FRINGES, &c.

BULLIONS of every Description for Embroidering,

RUBY HOLES for Wire-drawing.

BENTON & JOHNSON,

63, King's Cross Road,

LONDON.

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL £800,000
RESERVE FUND..... £375,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £800,000

HEAD OFFICE.

HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Bombay.	Singapore.	Hankow.
Calcutta.	Bangkok.	Foochow.
Rangoon.	Kwala Lumpor.	Manila.
Colombo.	Batavia.	Yokohama.
Penang.	Sourabaya.	Kobe.
Thaiping.	Hongkong.	Tientsin.
Deli (Sumatra).	Shanghai.	

The Corporation GRANT DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches; buy and receive for collection Bills of Exchange; issue Letters of Credit; and undertake general banking business.

FIXED DEPOSITS

are received for TWELVE MONTHS at FOUR AND A HALF PER CENT per annum and for SIX MONTHS at FOUR PER CENT per annum. Rates for shorter periods may be ascertained on application

T. FRASER,
Acting Agent.

Bombay Agency, Elphinstone Circle.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, Lt.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £200,000

HEAD OFFICE:

47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Deposits fixed for 1 year at 4½ per cent interest, and for shorter periods, at rates to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 10,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE:—14, Rue Bergere.

LONDON 52:—Threadneedle Street, E.C.

LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.

CAPITAL ...Fcs. 100,000,000 (£4,000,000)

LONDON BANKERS:—

BANK OF ENGLAND.

UNION BANK OF LONDON.

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Calcutta, Bombay, Tunis, San Francisco, Chicago, New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney, Tamatave and Tananarivo.

Current Deposit Accounts are opened, and Interest is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000. Rates to be learnt on application.

Special arrangements may be obtained on application.

Deposit Accounts are opened for Fixed Periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and despatching Correspondence, exchanging Money, letting Safes or parts thereof wherein travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in the Hotels, further Strong Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage, etc.

Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks cashed for Customers without charge if remitted Home through the Bank.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper, Gold, Silver, and Produce.

W. LLEWELLYN,
Manager.

ESTABLISHED 1863.

CAPITAL (fully paid) Fcs. 200,000,000 = £8,000,000
RESERVE FUND.....Fcs. 40,000,000 = £1,600,000

BOMBAY BRANCH: ESPLANADE ROAD.

CENTRAL OFFICE: PARIS, HEAD OFFICE: LYONS.

BRANCHES in all the principal Towns of France and Algiers.

LONDON OFFICE: 40, Lombard Street, E. C.

WEST END BRANCH: 4, Cockspur Street, S. W.

BRANCH IN CALCUTTA.

FOREIGN BRANCHES.

Alexandria, St. Petersburg, Madrid, Brussels, Constantinople, Cairo, Moscow, Barcelona, Geneva, Smyrna, Port Said, Odessa, Jerusalem.

THE CREDIT LYONNAIS, BOMBAY BRANCH sells Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on all parts of the world, negotiates and collects Bills and Coupons on the English and Foreign Towns.

Issues Letters of Credit.

Exchanges Foreign money, executes investment orders in Securities on all Indian, English, or Foreign Stock Exchanges, and gives information when required on Securities dealt in on the Leading Stock Exchanges.

Receives Securities for safe custody and collects interests or dividends on same on conditions to be arranged.

Grants advances in current account, or for fixed periods on Rupee paper, approved stock, shares, bullion, and produce.

Opens deposit accounts, allowing interest on the daily balances.

Receives fixed deposits on terms to be ascertained on application.

C. TROST,
Manager.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.....$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund.....$,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.....$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:

T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE:

E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq. (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co).
WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq. (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited).
F. D. RARNES, Esq. (Managing Director. P. & O. S. N. Co).
G. E. NOBLE, Esq., 37 Inverness Terrace, Bayswater, W.)

EWEN CAMERON, JOHN WALTER. } Managers.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES

LONDON HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SANFRANCISCO
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received at 4½ per cent. for 12 months, and for shorter periods, on terms which may be learnt on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

W. B. THOMSON,
Acting Agent.

47, Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at 51, Dalhousie Square, South Calcutta.

BANKS.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:—MADRAS.

BRANCHES: London, Bombay, Calcutta, Rangoon, Kurrachee, Rawal Pindi, Murree.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....Rs. 40,00,000
RESERVES AND REST.....Rs. 15,35,485

NOTE.—The RESERVE FUND will be INCREASED to Rs. 18,00,000 on payment of Balance of new Capital.

LOCAL BOARD:—

FAZULBHOY VISRAM, Esq., C.I.E. | NOWROJEE JEHANGIR GAMADIA, Esq.
SASSOON J. DAVID.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED AS UNDER.

STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS, FOR HOME REMITTANCES, 4 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at 5 per cent. per annum for 9 and 12 months.

SPECIAL RATES are given for Short Term Deposits.

Monies are received into the BANK'S PRUDENTIAL OR PROVIDENT FUND bearing half-yearly compound interest at 5 per cent. per annum.

CHEQUES, BILLS, HUNDIES, AND CURRENCY NOTES of any Circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above Interest Deposit Accounts.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS received 2 per cent. per annum up to Rs. 10,000 in the event of the balance not falling below Rs. 500.

OPEN CREDITS AND LOANS are granted upon any marketable security. BILLS, PROMISSORY NOTES are discounted.

Investment orders executed on the London Stock Exchange under Code with London Bankers.

Apply for Rules to Head Office or Branches.

By Order of the Board,
C. BERESFORD,
Manager.

Bombay 20th July 1897

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, Ltd.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL .....Yens 12,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL ..... " 9,000,000
RESERVE FUND ..... " 6,300,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Kobe, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco Hawaii, Shanghai, and Hongkong.

BANKERS.—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK; The UNION BANK of LONDON; THE PARIS BANK LIMITED.

BOMBAY AGENCY:

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT, and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

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Do. Dragons	,,	15-0
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Do. 17½	,,	71-8

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 9m. Sun sets, 6h. 9m. High water 3-29m., 5-3s. Low water, 9-40m., 11-3s.

Bombay Chamber of Commerce, ballot for three Elective Port Trustees, 10 a.m. to 6 p.m.

Conference of Justices of the Peace with H. E. the Governor, Town Hall, 4 p.m.

Lecture on the Tabernacle, Y. M. C. A., Apollo Bunder, 5-30 p.m.

Conversazione, Bombay Art Society, 9-30 p.m.

Music at the Yacht Club, 5-45 p.m.

POLO.—There will be a game, at 5 o'clock, this afternoon.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Zanzibar, Ibo, Delagoa Bay, Beira, Natal, Transvaal, Cape Colony, and Mozambique, per extra s. s. Furulia, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 1 p.m., to-day.

REPORTED THEFT.—Anundrao Atmaram, residing at Agiary Street, locked up his room on Sunday and went to live at Parel. On his return in the evening for some business, he found the lock on the door missing and cupboards broken open, and cash and clothing, of the aggregate value of Rs. 116, stolen therefrom.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—The Band of the 21st Bombay Infantry, under the direction of Bandmaster A. Mallandaine, will play the following programme at the Royal Bombay Yacht Club, this evening, at 5-45 :—

Polka	Off we Go	Coote
Overture	Die Irfahrt Um's Gluck	Suppe
Selection	The Gondoliers	Sullivan
Mazurka Russe	La Czarine	Louis Ganne
Selection	La Perichole	Offenbach
Valse	Ideala	Bucalossi

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

SOLICITORS' EXAMINATION.—The following articled clerks have presented applications to be allowed to appear at the next examination for the office of Solicitor of the High Court :—Mr. Jehangir Jamsetji Vimadalal and Mr. Jivanjee Hormusjee, articled clerks to Messrs. Payne, Gilbert and Sayani ; Mr. Bejonjee Manockjee Vaisara, articled clerk to Messrs. Nanu and Hormusjee ; Mr. Jamsetjee Dhunjibhoy Sookhia, articled clerk to Messrs. Little and Co. ; Mr. Manekshah Nasarwanjee Pochkhanawalla, articled clerk to Messrs. Bicknell, Merwanjee, and Motilal ; and Mr. Cowasjee Bomonjee Bamanbehram, articled clerk to Messrs. Bhaishanker and Kanga.

BURGLARS AT THE SEWREE CEMETERY.—Early on Sunday morning the office attached to the Sewree Cemetery was broken into, but the thieves had to retire without any booty. The entrance into the cemetery was effected by scaling the gates, and the office was entered by breaking open the lock on the door. The thieves then brought out the safe, but as it was found to contain nothing but books, they left it there and retired. The bungalow of Mr. Rushworth, which is adjacent to the cemetery, was also broken into, Mr. Rushworth was roused by the barking of his dog, and the thieves decamped, leaving behind them a large steel pincer. Judging by the superstition held by the natives regarding the cemetery, it is believed to be the work of some old hands.

A SUSPECTED THIEF JUMPING OFF A VERANDAH—Mr. M. McCann, residing on the second floor of Albion Place, reported to the police, on Saturday morning, that during the absence of himself and his wife for half-an-hour on the previous evening, one of the drawers of the chest of drawers was opened, and eight currency notes for Rs. 10 each and one for Rs. 30 and Re. 1-12 in cash were abstracted therefrom. The complainant further stated that during his absence the house was left in charge of his servant, named Antone Chowsee. When the police went into the complainant's house to investigate the case, Antone, who was in the house, on seeing the police, went out into the verandah and jumped over the railings from a height of about twenty feet, sustaining a fracture of the right thigh hone. He was removed to the J. J. Hospital and detained under treatment.

NOTES FROM AHMEDABAD.—The friends of Khan Bahadur Nowroji Pestonji Vakil gave him an evening party at the Kankaria Tank, on Saturday, says a correspondent, in appreciation of the title of C.I.E. conferred upon him by our paternal Government. A large number of European, Parsi, and Hindu ladies and gentlemen, and some Mahomedan gentlemen attended in response to invitations issued by Messrs. Manibhai Premabai and Lowji Mehrwanji Wadia. The Kankaria reservoir, probably the largest of its kind in India, covering 72 acres and more than a mile round, is a regular polygon of 36 sides, each side 190 feet long. It was a favourite resort of the late Mahomedan Kings, but since 1781 the approaches and their cupolas were in ruins, the sides of the lake in bad repair, the bridge fallen in, and the island with no trace of a garden or a palace. In this state it remained, till, in 1872 the Collector, Mr. Borradaile repaired it, and made it the charming place it now is. The large flight of steps built from the top of the viaduct down to the embanked causeway leading to the island was lighted with thousands of oil buttees, the reflection from which made the place look very picturesque.

RUN OVER AND KILLED BY A PRIVATE CARRIAGE.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an inquiry, yesterday, at Elphinstone Road, touching the death of Gahoo Vithoo, a Hindu boy, aged five years, residing with his mother, a widow, in that locality. On Sunday evening, about 6 o'clock, the mother was going along the Sopari Baugh Road, followed by the deceased and another son, aged about seven years. Just then a private shigram, occupied by three Bhattias, and driven by a Hindu coachman, came from the opposite direction. The carriage was driven at a moderate speed, and was on the proper side of the road. When the deceased, who was a few paces behind the mother, arrived at the Takia, he attempted to cross the road in front of the gharry, which was being driven by that point. The coachman shouted out to the lad and pulled the horse, but before he could stop the carriage, the deceased was knocked down by the animal's head and one of the wheels passed over him. The deceased was placed in the same conveyance in an unconscious state and conveyed to the J. J. Hospital, where the house surgeon examined him and pronounced him to be dead. The body of the deceased was then taken to his house. A verdict of accidental death was returned by the jury.

THANA NEWS.—Our local correspondent, writing on Sunday, says :—It is stated that the wedding of Mr. Molsin Badrudin Tyebji, I.C.S. acting Sessions Judge of Thana will take place Bombay shortly.—Mr Krishnaji Narayan Kher, B.A., LL.B., has delivered over charge of his office of the First Class Subordinate Judge of Thana to Mr. Nagardas Narotumdas Nanavati, B.A., LL.B., and left for Dhoolia to join his new appointment there in the Khandesh District.—A fire broke out in the village of Sirone in Moorbad Telooka of the Thana District, and about twenty-five houses, with almost all the stock of grains belonging to the Koonbees cultivators, were burned down last week. Baba Saheb Siroskar Deshmookh, with the assistance of the men of the police post there, exerted himself very much in extinguishing the fire. The damage done to the property of the Koonbees is estimated at Rs. 3,000.—Jurien Philips has lodged a complaint in the Court of Second Class Magistrate of Salsette against Mingale Macguire and fourteen other Native Christians for behaving in a disorderly manner in the village of Majewda, near Thana, a few days ago. The accused will be tried to-morrow, the 14th instant.—A considerable sum was collected amongst the Chandraseniya Kayasth Prabhoos of Thana lately for the sole use of the patients in the C. K. P. Special Segregation Hospital of Bombay and remitted to Mr. Shankerrao Abajee, manager of that institution.—The bubonic fever has made its appearance in the village of Nandgaum (near the Jhaee-Bordee, Parsee Sanitarium) in Kalwi Mhim, talooka of the Thana District. Several cases of plague occurred there during the last week. The District Deputy Collector, Mamlatdar, and Fouzdar are at Nandgaum at present, and exerting themselves to stamp out the epidemic at that place.—Rajee, wife of Rajan Khoja, a shop-keeper, who was removed to the Plague Hospital at Talsai for medical treatment on Sunday last, died there the following morning. The inmates of her house were segregated and the building was disinfected and limewashed by the Municipal servants and sundry articles were destroyed. The woman had an attack of bubonic fever at Bombay in Dharga Mohalla Street, where she had been to attend the marriage ceremony of one of her relatives a few days ago.—There were twenty-five men and fifteen women (total 40 persons, including eight Khojas) under observation in the Thana Segregation Camp, near the Railway Station, yesterday. Dr. Framroz Ardesir Moos, Plague Authority of Thana, visits the Camp at 11 o'clock every day.

MOFFUSIL PRISONERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Are prisoners in the Moffusil of a more dangerous type than those in the city of Bombay ? I ask because it is not an uncommon sight in Bandora to see accused persons invariably paraded in the streets from Chowkey to Station and back in fetters. The accused are sometimes rickety persons—mere skeletons,—and the sepoys stalwarts men who could easily control them. If the accused were powerful men charged with high crimes and generally given to resistance the case would be otherwise. But I subject it is wanton cruelty to exhibit anyone in this humiliating fashion before his guilt is proved. I hope the authorities will look into this matter. If this is law, I submit it needs amendment, for it is a sorry spectacle to see suspected persons who eventually may prove to be innocent so treated.—Yours, &c.,

SOLOMON EAGLE.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results :—

Wards.		No. of Attacks.	No. of Deaths from Bubonic Plague.	Total Deaths from all Causes.
A	Upper Colaba	0	0	
	Mid. & Lower Colaba	0	4	10
	Fort, Southern	0	0	
	Fort, Northern	0	0	
	Esplanade	0	0	
B	Mandvie	3	5	
	Chuckla	0	1	40
	Umarkhady	0	2	
	Dongri	2	5	
C	Market	5	5	
	Dhobi Talao	6	5	
	Fanaswady	4	3	
	Bhuleshwar	2	1	44
	Khara Talao	1	0	
	Kumbarwada	0	2	
D	Khetwady	6	6	
	Girgaum	0	3	
	Chowpatty	2	3	37
	Walkeshwar	0	0	
	Mahaluxmi	0	1	
E	Mazagon	3	6	
	Tarwady	0	3	
	Second Nagpada	2	1	
	Kamatipura	1	6	75
	Tardeo	0	1	
	Byculla	6	13	
	First Nagpada	0	0	
F	Parel	4	5	
	Sewree	0	0	22
	Sion	0	0	
G	Mahim	1	1	
	Worlee	5	2	16
	Water Division	0	0	
	N.-E. & Unknown	48	1	2
HOSPITALS.				
	Parsee		0	
	Jain		1	
	Grant Road		1	
	St George's		0	
	Pathara Prabhu		1	
	Genl Mahomedan		4	
	Adamjee Peerbhoy		0	
	Jaia, Parel		2	
	Telagu		2	
	Ripon Road		0	
	Hindu		7	
	Shikarpuri & Multani		1	
	Arthur Road		14	89
	Dariasthan		4	
	Modykhana		16	
	3rd Bholwada		1	
	Port Trust		0	
	Bai Motlabai		0	
	Khoja		1	
	H M.s House of Corr.		0	
	Marwadi Fatehpur		1	
	Sooni		5	
	Bhatia		3	
	Greaves Cotton & Co.		3	
	Kshatria		1	
	Govt. House, Parel		2	
	Maratha		10	
	Soonee		1	
	Total	101	166	335
Total plague deaths to date		24,062	20,779	
Total mortality same date 1897		80	73	171

CHOLERA.

Attacks	0
Death	1

MEDICAL OFFICERS' REPORTS.

These reports showed that in the A ward, Colaba, a case of plague was detected at No. 110, Colaba Road and removed to the Modykhana Hospital. A dead body was examined at Chawl No. 4, Thomas Street, the cause of death being plague. In the C ward, Market Section, six cases and three deaths, and Fanaswadi Section, three cases and one death were recorded. In the same ward, north, Kumbharwada Section, one case and three deaths, Khara Talao Section, one case and one death, and Bhuleshwar Section one case and three deaths were reported. In the D ward (west) one case of plague was removed, and eleven persons were deported from the Walkeshwar Temple compound. In the same ward (east) Dr. Mackenzie certified a dead body of plague at Charni Road. Dr. Seervai removed a plague case. Dr. Jather removed four plague cases and also certified a dead body of plague. Seven contacts were segregated. In the F and G wards, three plague cases and one death were reported. In the B ward, Mandvie, Chuckla, Somerbyrne and Dongri Sections, three plague cases were detected and removed to different hospitals, and ten contacts were sent to segregation camp. In the E ward, Byculla, Section, three cases and two deaths, Mazagon four cases and no death, Nagpada no cases and one death, Kamatipura no cases and four deaths, and Tardeo Section, one case and no deaths were recorded. 24 contacts were sent to Wari Bunder camp.

SEGREGATION CAMPS.

Yesterday 202 persons were detained in the Wari Bunder camp and 433 in the Modykhana camp.

INFLUX AND EXODUS.

During the twenty-four hours ending 6 a.m., on Sunday, the number of persons who left Bombay and entered the city by sea and land was as follows :—Arrivals by sea 420, and by land through Mahim and Sion causeways 1,854, making a total of 2,280 persons. Departures by sea 530, and by land through Mahim and Sion causeways 2,992, making a total of 3523 persons. From 6 a.m. on Sunday to 6 a.m. yesterday. Arrivals by sea 515, and by land through Mahim and Sion causeways 2,148, making a total 2,663 persons. Departures by sea 603, and by land throug Mahim and Sion causeways 2,232, making a total of 2,893 persons.

QUARANTINE AT BULSAR.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Though I am quite in favour of the quarantine that is imposed here, I cannot but protest against the rigour with which the quarantine rules are enforced. The following account will show what unnecessary hardship the people of Bulsar are put to, in the name of the plague rules.

A few days ago one Devi, the daughter of a Marwari, by name Govan Nathu, died of delirium at Kalvada, a village six miles from Bulsar. Upon this about a dozen of her relatives and acquaintances went to Kalvada. About six days after their return at Bulsar from Kalvada the Plague Authority here sent for them and quarantined not only them, but also the members of their family, including little children of about 3 years of age, and numbering in all about 24, saying that the case of Devi was a suspected one. I may add that Kalvada, has been until now quite free from plague ; and even assuming that the case of Devi was a suspicious one, where was the necessity of quarantining those who had never been out of Bulsar. I think that nowhere except at Bulsar innocent persons are thus quarantined in inconvenient quarters and put to unnecessary hardship. Do the quarantine rules allow of such harsh steps ?—Yours, &c,

D. D.

INVIDIOUS DISTINCTIONS IN QUARANTINE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—If Europeans are immune from the plague it is not because they are Europeans, but because they live well and cleanly in their habits. Natives who live well and are equally cleanly are as immune as Europeans. How many native Fellows of the University, or Justices of the Peace, or members of the Corporation have died of the plague ? Hardly any. They and their families are as immune as Europeans. Why should they not then be placed on the same facilities of travelling ? Let Europeans be exempt from quarantine by all means, but along with them let Native gentlemen of position and their families be also exempt. Let there be no invidious distinctions of race. The plague is no respecter of races, but it is beyond doubt that it respects men of wealth and position, because they can afford to live in healthy and well-ventilated houses, and to be well-fed and well-clad. Let Government also respect them, whether they are black or white. If the line must be drawn somewhere, let it be drawn at members of Council, Fellows of the University, Justices of the Peace, members of the Corporation, and all those who have the entry to Government House. Let these be looked upon as the same position as Europeans and spare them the humiliation of being placed on the same footing as the servants of Europeans. It is well known that many cases of plague have occurred in the compounds of both Europeans and natives on Malabar Hill and elsewhere, but hardly any of the bungalows have caught the infection from the servants' quarters. Why then treat native inmates of bungalows as no better than native inmates of out-houses ?—Yours, &c.,

JUSTICE.

ROWLAND'S ODONTO or Pearl Dentifrice whitens the teeth, prevents and arrests decay, and sweetens the breath; is free from any acid or gritty ingredients, and being most beautifully perfumed, it is the most delightful tooth powder in use. Sold by Chemists and Stores. Ask for Rowland's Odonto, of 20, Hatton Garden, London, and avoid worthless and noxious imitations.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

At an adjourned meeting of the Corporation, held yesterday, Sir George Cotton presided.

WORKS AT THE BHULESHWAR SCHOOL.

On the motion of Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtulla, seconded by the Hon. Mr. N. N. Wadia, it was resolved that sanction be given (1) to the carrying out of the following works at the Bhuleshwar school building at a cost of Rs. 556 :—(i) Shelves in the water-rooms for placing water-pots, (ii) provision of a door to the water-room of the girls' school, (iii) pegs in the privy rooms for depositing clothes, (iv) wire net over the glass roof over the market to protect the glass against breakage by the falling of inkstands, &c., and the replacing of a glass already broken ; and (2) to the carrying out of the work of fixing wrought-iron railings round the fruit stalls in the new Bhuleshwar Market at a cost of Rs. 220. The cost, Rs. 556 and Rs. 220, respectively, to be met from the savings, Rs. 9,604-14-7, in the grant for the construction of the market and school building.

GOVERNMENT LAND ON THE TARDEO FLATS.

On the motion of Dr. N. N. Katrak, seconded by Dr. Ismail Jan Mahomed, it was resolved to record Memorandum to the Secretary, from the Commissioner, forwarding Government Resolution, sanctioning, subject to certain conditions, the use, by the Bombay Municipality, of certain Government land on the Tardeo Flats for the laying of a new siding for the transport of town-sweepings to the Khajan of Devnar near Chimbur and the construction of a road for kutchra carts on the Flats.

LAYING OUT OF NEW STREETS.

On the motion of Dr. N. N. Katrak, seconded by Dr. De Monte, it was resolved that as applied for by the Commissioner, sanction be given to the laying out of a street in continuation of King Lane from its western extremity to Gola Lane, and also to the laying out of a street in continuation of the same lane from Bora Bazar street to Bazar Gate street.

THE N. M. PETIT PUBLIC HALL,

On the motion of Dr. N. N. Katrak, seconded by the Hon. Mr. P. M. Mehta, it was resolved that the report of the Committee of the Corporation on the question of the plans and estimates of the proposed N. M. Petit Public Hall be approved, subject to such modification as may be necessary to restrict the cost to the Rs. 5,90,000 to be given by Bai Dinbai N. M. Petit.

DELEGATION OF POWERS TO THE JOINT SCHOOLS COMMITTEE.

On the motion of the Hon. N. N. Wadia, seconded by Mr. C. W. Roughton, it was resolved that the memorandum from the Commissioner, forwarding opinion of counsel as to the leasing of premises for primary schools, asked for by the Corporation, be recorded ; and that the Joint Schools Committee be informed that, in view of counsel's opinion, the Corporation cannot delegate the powers requested by the Joint Schools Committee to them.

INCREASE OF THE COMMISSIONER'S SALARY.

The Hon. Mr. P. M. Mehta moved, at the request of the chairman, in whose name the notice of motion stood, that the salary of Mr. P. C. H. Snow, the Municipal Commissioner, be raised to Rs. 3,000 a month from the 6th April next, as provided for in the budget estimates for 1898-99. Mr. Mehta said he thought that the proposition would be carried with perfect unanimity and heartiness. Considering the excellent and admirable manner in which the Commissioner had done his duties, supposing that the troublous times through which they were passing had not come upon them, the recognition in the shape of increase of salary was well deserved. Mr. Snow's tenure of the office of Commissioner had been signalised with ability and administrative talents which could not be too highly admired. Mr. Mehta thought that the Corporation and the whole city should join heartily in support of his proposition to raise the salary from Rs. 2,500 to Rs. 3,000 a month. The time was coming when the Corporation would have to go into greater detail than at present in regard to the excellent and admirable manner in which Mr. Snow had done his work. (Applause.)

The Hon'ble Mr. Bhalchandra, in seconding the proposition, said Mr Snow had inaugurated a new policy in Municipal administration. As to the manner in which he had done his work Dr. Bhalchandra fully supported what had fallen from Mr. Mehta.

The proposition was carried with acclamations; and Mr. Snow, who had meanwhile left the room, resumed his seat.

ACCIDENTAL BURSTS IN WATER PIPES.

Mr. Dinshaw Bomanjee Master, according to notice of motion, moved that the Municipal Commissioner be requested to report (a) What special measures, if any, have been adopted by the Water Department to obtain prompt information regarding any accidental bursts in water-pipes and street connections, or any leakage or breakage of taps at public stand-pipes, that may occur in the city ? (b) Whether any specific rules have been framed with regard thereto for the guidance of the inspecting staff in the Water Department ? To whom is the duty of reporting such broken pipes and taps assigned ? Dr. Dinshaw stated that he knew of instances in which water was allowed to run to waste, and in which no repairs were done for days together. In one instance, I was allowed to run to waste for a month.

The proposition was seconded by Dr. Viegas ; and on the mover with drawing an additional portion of it, to which exception was taken by Mr. Roughton, it was carried *nem com.*

THE ENCOURAGEMENT OF INOCULATION.

Mr. K. M. Shroff moved, according to notice, "(1) That the Corporation, while recognizing the efforts made by the Municipality to establish the cost of establishing a number of inoculation stations throughout the city, are of opinion that still greater efforts should be made to place inoculation within the easy reach of the masses. " (2) That the president be asked to respectfully approach Government and to request that, in view of the now generally expressed public opinion in favour of inoculation, Government may be pleased to encourage the same. Mr. Shroff remarked that much had been said in favour of inoculation with Professor Haffkine's serum by the Chamber of Commerce, by the Justices of the Peace, and other bodies ; and he thought the time had come when the Corporation ought to give a public expression of opinion in favour of the inoculation. He was the first to get himself inoculated ; and had been very much impressed with the devotedness of the work which Professor Haffkine did in his laboratory. Last year, he refrained from bringing forward a similar motion in deference to the opinion of medical friends that inoculation was then in an experimental stage. That experimental stage had been passed ; and it had been proved both by medical men and others that it was one of the strongest safeguards against the plague. He was glad to notice that in the beginning of this year, the municipality executive of their own motion had opened many inoculation stations. But that was not enough to teach the masses the benefits of inoculation—The hours of attendance at the stations might not be convenient to men of the working classes, and Mr. Shroff suggested itinerant inoculations by paid officers, who should go from street to street and from door to door to induce people to get inoculated, officers who in person could bring with them more influence the poorest classes in that respect. Now that they had spent twenty-five lakhs of rupees a few more thousand would be well spent in inducing the ignorant masses to get inoculated. With regard to the second part of his proposition, he admitted it was rather a delicate matter, but he maintained that the position of Government was untenable. Professor Haffkine was a distinguished savant, selected from many others by the Government, and had been here fourteen months ; and yet when they saw that Government did not recognise the benevolent work he had done, the position of Government seemed to be untenable and inexplicable. Either he must be given a public recognition, or such of the business which he was originally appointed to do. Otherwise the position became absurd. Government paid the Professor Rs. 1,500 to which the Municipality added Rs 500 a month and yet his work remained unrecognised. The Indian Medical Service resented his great discovery, he being a foreigner ; in the same way that Jenner's discovery was opposed a century ago by the medical class in England, because Jenner also was a foreigner. It might be that Professor Haffkine did not think of dancing attendance upon members of the Medical Service and explain the merits of his discovery to them, and hence the opposition. Somebody had started a rumour regarding the composition of the serum ; but Mr. Shroff affirmed from personal knowledge that there was absolutely nothing objectionable in the ingredients of the serum.

Mr. D. E. Wacha : What is the medical

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—No exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1, each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

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ON VIEW.—Late M. H. S. Read's Single and double pole TENTS, etc., on the Cooperage Ground, near Bandstand to be SOLD, on 16th Instant, at 4-30. P.M.

AUCTION SALE of General Sir Charles Nalgrie's Valuable Furniture, Soundy's Cottage Piano, etc., at the Cooperage, near Bandstand, THIS DAY, at 1 P.M.

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WANTED, a female Doctor, for the Zenana Hospital at Cambay. Apply stating terms and qualifications to the Diwan, Cambay State.

PLANTS.—On WEDNESDAY, 16th, at 2-30 A.M., AUCTION SALE, at Mr. F. Graham's Bungalow, Malabar Hill.

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ENLARGEMENTS—RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS, Photographers by Royal Warrant to Her Imperial Majesty the Queen-Empress of India, are prepared to undertake orders for making Bromide permanent enlargements from any Size of photograph however old and faded to Life size most artistically and highly finished in Black and White or Water Colours. Prices and full particulars on application to the MANAGER, Art Photographic Salon, Bombay.

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OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 pages of the Pall Mall Budget size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged, Army Orders, &c., &c. Indian Subscription, its, 12 per year, free of Postage. English Subscription, Rs. 15 per year, including Postage.

DEATHS FROM CHOLERA:—Municipality of Bombay, Superintendent, Water Works, Chinchpokli, 29th Oct., 97. Memo. No. 1735—35-s of 1897-98 :—Many of my workmen residing in the Municipal Chawl at Chinchpokli were attacked by Cholera and they have been SAVED by Batliwalla and Co.'s "CHOLERIAL." There was not a single case of failure. I wish it should have still more wider circulation. . . . . As for Batliwalla's Ague Mixture or Pills no more Testimonials are required when they are used with success for the Staff of the Bombay Municipality "Bombay Gazette," "Times of India," "Advocate of India" &c., &c. Sold by Chemists and Druggists at Re. 1 per Bottle, or sent by Dr. Batliwalla, Worli, Dadar, Bombay. Discount to the Trade.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable book for Travellers in India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer routes in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, and at all Booksellers and Railway Terminus.

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LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done, in VERSE, after the manner of various other great Poets, by W. E. H. PRICK. Re. 1-8. Postage Annas 4. To be had at this Office.

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NOTICE.

HIS EXCELLENCY the GOVERNOR desires to meet the JUSTICES of the PEACE for the TOWN and ISLAND of BOMBAY, on TUESDAY, the 15th instant, at the TOWN HALL at 4 o'clock.

J. J. HEATON,
Private Secretary to H. E. the Governor.
Malabar Point, 13th March, 1898.

NOTICE.

I do hereby give notice that from the 16th instant till the 16th June next, any DOGS found straying in the Streets or beyond the enclosures of the houses of the Owners of such DOGS will be destroyed in accordance with the Provisions of Section CXVI of Act XIII of 1856.

R. H. VINCENT,
Commissioner of Police.
Police Commissioner's Office, Bombay, 14th March, 1898.

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BOMBAY PLAGUE RELIEF FUND.
AN APPEAL.

THE most acute distress and want are now prevailing in the city owing to the ravages of the plague.

In many instances all the bread-winners of families have been cut off and only helpless women and little children remain. The effects of the plague from this point of view are far more disastrous than those of famine.

A fund has accordingly been opened with a view to supplying those in want with money, food or clothing, as the case may be, and donations are earnestly solicited.

Contributions may be forwarded to the Municipal Commissioner, or Mr. Ghellabhai Haridas, Bank of Bombay, who has kindly consented to act as treasurer to the fund, the distribution of which will be supervised by Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Weir and Mr. J. Leask, in consultation with the Commissioner.

P. C. H. SNOW,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, MARCH 14.

REUTER'S latest news calling for notice in this column having been reported under Saturday evening's date, we open this evening with our usual weekly comparative statement of the movements of cotton :—

The American Crop figures to date give the following comparisons with the two previous seasons :—

	1898.	1897.	1896.
Week's Receipts	141,000	76,000	71,000
" Exports to U. Kingdom...	69,000	40,000	71,000
" " Continent	106,000	91,000	49,000
Total receipts since 1st Sept. ...	7,546,000	6,034,000	4,578,000
" exports to U. K. do. ...	3,954,000	2,627,000	1,74,000
" " to Continent do. ...	4,50?,000	2,197,000	1,761,000
" Stock in the Ports	1,070,000	792,000	714,000

Total visible supply of cotton for all Europe on the 11th inst. affords the following comparisons with the two previous years :—

	1898.	1897.	1895.
Total supply of all kinds	4,460,000	3,810,760	3,68 ,?50
" Surats	89,000	215,?10	257,000

For the United Kingdom only the figures are :—

	1898.	1897.	1896.
Stock in Liverpool	1,211,000	1,383,410	1,158,350
" London	3,000	4,000	6,000
American Afloat	170,000	134,000	167,000
East Indian	2,?00	11,?00	25,000
Total ..	1,386,000	1,532,910	1,359,350
Price of Middling-American ...	3 3-8d.	3 31-32d.	4 13-32d.
" Good Dholleras	3 9-32d.	3 3-8d.	3 9-16d.
Difference	3-32d.	19-32d.	27-32d.

MONEY.—The Bank of Bombay Return for the week ending on Saturday, shows the following changes :—

Public Deposits at the Head Office...	Inc.	Rs.	6,94,733
" " Branches	Inc.	"	6,11,154
Other	Inc.	"	24,18,706
Government Securities	Inc.	"	42,306
Other authorised "	unchanged.		
Loans	Inc.	"	5,06,347
Bills Discounted and Purchased..	Dec.	"	12,075
Balances with other Banks	Inc.	"	61,844
Cash	Inc.	"	37,55,027

The weekly Statement of Affairs of the Presidency Bank issued to-day shows material additions to all the items of which it is made up save one, the largest increase being in the Cash Balance to which 37 lakhs were added last week, making it stand at 107 lakhs, compared with a falling off in this item in the previous week of some 22 lakhs; in private deposits there was the substantial increment of 24 lakhs; while Loans were 5 lakhs more, Public Deposits at the Head Office, 7 lakhs, and at the Branches, 6 lakhs. The balances with other Banks and Government Securities were each about 4 lakh greater. In Bills discounted and purchased there was a decrease of Rs. 12,075.

COTTON.—We hear of nothing fresh doing to-day in this market.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Saturday were as follows :—

Cotton	10,179	bales.
Wheat	5,107	cwts.
Linseed	4,173	"
Gingellyseed	6,734	"
Castorseed	2,767	"
Rice	63,518	"

FREIGHTS.—No fresh business of any importance is reported to-day.

EXCHANGE opened quiet in tone at 1s. 4d. for Bank Telegraphic, 1s. 4 1-32d. for Demand, and 1s. 4 7-32d. for three months' sight Credits. A strong enquiry set in from speculators for April Wire Transfer, and rates gave way 1-32d. all round. Merchants' Bills were scarce, and but little business was reported. At closing the market was quiet as follows :—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 3 31-32d.	per Rupee.
Do. Telegraphic ...	1s. 3 31-32d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight ...	1s. 4 1-32d.	"
Credits do. ...	1s. 4 3-10d.	"
Francs do. ...	1?71	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—Quotations have declined 1-32 to 1-16 per cent, being given at 95 7-8 for Money and 96 9-16 for Account, for 3 1-2 per Cents, in a quiet market. Threes have continued at 88.

SHARES are neglected. Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills are Rs. 10 higher; Treacher and Co. Rs. 5; and Port Canning Co. Rs. 2½.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending 12th March, 1898, as compared with the Statement of 5th March, 1898 :—

LIABILITIES.	March 5. Rs.	March 12. Rs.
Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	65,00,000	65,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office ...	44,38,316	51,33,049
Do. do. at Branches	30,72,027	36,83,181
Other Deposits	2,43,29,303	2,67,48,039
Post Office	3,?26	2,490
Credits, undrawn	12,98,617	15,54,812
Rs..	4,93,41,489	5,36,21,511
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	1,03,52,234	1,06,94,540
Other authorised Securities	37,22,807	37,22,807
Credits, on Govt. and other authorised Securities	59,48,866	56,77,737
Loans ..... do. do.	1,11,02,118	1,46,08,765
Bills Discounted and purchased ...	74,91,936	74,79,861
Dead Stock	4,15,326	4,15,357
Stamps and Stationery	99,539	99,507
Bullion	2,04,770	1,02,9?0
Balances with other Banks	1,21,994	1,83,835
Cash	69,47,585	107,0?,212
Rs..	4,26,41,426	5,36,21,511

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

(Open 1,491¼ Miles.)

The following is the Statement of Traffic for week ending 5th February, 1898 :—

	Coaching Traffic. Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic. Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated)	Total Earnings
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total ..	91,350	6,15,833	5,414	7,13,097
Corresponding week last year. Open 1,491¼ Miles.	...	...	...	7,06,522

Increase .....Rs. 6,575

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

(Includes the Rajputana, Holkar, Scindia-Neemuch, Rewar, Ferozepore and Cawnpore-Achnera State Railways).

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 29th January 1898, on 1,673?93 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated.]	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	85,000	2,34,000	4,000	3,73,000
Or per mile of Railway	51	170	2	223
For previous 3 weeks of half-year.	2,92,000	9,11,000	12,000	12,15,000
Total for 4 weeks...	3,77,000	11,95,000	16,000	15,88,000
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	1,23,561	2,61,812	3,536	3,91,909
Per mile of Ry. do.	7?	156	2	231
Total to corresponding date do.	4,61,628	11,40,265	24,809	18,29,702

Decrease for the week.....Rs. 18,909

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 14th March 1898.

[Difference in Longitude allowed for.]

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes
Turkey	...	..	...	..	..
Tehran	14	2	47p.m.	..	12
Suez	14	7	59p.m.	...	15

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m., of the 14th March 1898.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	0	40	...	8
" Karachi	0	10	..	2
" Madras	1	3	..	1

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

BIRTH.

HANSON—March 11, at 6, Manor Road, Brockley, London, S. E., the wife of Frederick W. Hanson, B. B. and C. I. Railway, of a daughter. (By telegram.)

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

TELANG—March 14, at Two Tanks, Bombay, of hydrophobia, Sankerrao, the younger son of Shivajee Dharmajee Telang, aged 20 years. Deeply regretted.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BALFOUR—March 10, at Allahabad, the wife of C F Balfour, I C S, of a son.
MAIDMENT—March 8, at St Thomas' Mount, the wife of Surgeon-Captain F G Maidment, 11th M I, of a daughter.
MELVILLE—March 1, at Fort William, the wife of Major J S Melville, of a daughter.
MOIR—March 4, at Rawalpindi, the wife of William Moir, of a daughter.
PAUL—March 8, at the Bangalore City, the wife of the Rev J Paul, London Mission, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

BENNETT—HUMPHREY.—March 10, by the Rev. W. G. Peel, at Girgaum Church, Bombay, Francis Bennett, Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China, to Helen Frances, eldest daughter of J. Humphrey, Esq., Bombay.
CUMBERLEGE—WARNER—March 9, at Garrison Church, Belgary, Archibald Farrington Cumberlege, Lieutenant, Royal Engineers, younger son of the late Lieutenant A F Cumberlege, Royal Artillery, to Beatrice Marguerite (Daisy), third daughter of Colonel W Warner, Colonel on Staff, Bellary.
GRIFFITHS—HANNAY—March 5, at St Paul's Cathedral, Calcutta, by the Rev A G Luckman, William Parcell Griffiths, of Debrugarh, Assam, to Eleanor Vernon Hannay, daughter of the late K H S Hannay, Esq., of Debrugarh, Assam.
HAWKINS—PENDLEBURY—March 9, at St. John's, Secunderabad, by the Rev. Edmund Ball, assisted by the Rev. C. F. Bray, Chaplain, Trimulgherry, Percy Hawkins, P. W. D., Madras, to Edith Maud, second daughter of William Pendlebury, Esq., Agent and Manager, His Highness the Nizam's Guaranteed State Railway, Secunderabad.

DEATHS.

BINGE—March 6, at Simla, Louise Adolphine, the dearly beloved wife of Fred. W Binge.
BULLEN—March 8, at Roorkee, of dysentery, Captain Edward Darley Bullen, Royal Engineers, eldest son of the late Lieutenant-Colonel Richard Bullen, Royal Engineers, aged 34 years.
HARE—March 9, at Jhansi, of enteric fever, William Ernest Kent Hare, of the Indian Civil Service.
MACIVER—March 1, at Candalore, of malarial fever, Agnes Elizabeth Maclver, daughter of the late T Jennings, Esq. of Fowlscope, Herefordshire and widow of the late Lieut-Col Maclver, 6th M N I.
WESTERN—March 3, at Jullundur, suddenly, Maud Murray, wife of Major C M T Western, R A.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** ALL communications intended for publication in our columns, should be addressed to the Editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, MARCH 15, 1898.

THE Government of the United States have once again found it advisable to state officially that they have no knowledge of the cause of the destruction of the cruiser Maine, and that they have not received any report on the subject from the officers in Havannah who have been inquiring into the matter. Similar statements were made nearly three weeks ago, and as the Cuban sympathisers persisted in declaring that the cruiser was destroyed by a Spanish infernal machine the President and the Secretary of State personally communicated to leading politicians the information received, and the opinion of the captain and officers of the Maine that the catastrophe was due to an accidental explosion in the forehold, followed by other explosions, one amidships and the other in the large magazine. Political circles at Washington were tranquillised by these assurances. Not so the New York *Journal*, edited by a man over whose exploits Mr. Stead is in ecstacies; who when the sensational is required manufactures it regardless of expense. The New York *World*, determined not to be outdone by this journalistic meteor, has also laboured to satisfy the American mind that high explosives could not possibly go off of themselves, like French Chassepots, and that the Maine was foully and treacherously sent to the bottom by Spanish perfidy and a few hundredweight of dynamite. The journal went so far as to offer a reward of fifty thousand dollars for information as to how the dastard deed was actually done, the only condition being that the information was to be supplied exclusively to the *Journal*. As a matter of course, a vast deal of information at once came to light. It was shown conclusively that whatever the United States officers and Captain Siegfred himself might say to the contrary, the magazine in the bows did not explode, and that the damage was occasioned by a torpedo which blew a hole in the ship inwards and not outwards. The reasons were conclusive to a surprising degree. The cartouches containing many pounds of the new brown powder of which picrate acid is the base, were found in what was left of the magazine supposed to have been exploded. The powder was intact; had not turned a hair. Obviously the destructive agent had been applied externally to the ship. That was proved by the existence of a "torpedo hole" in one of the shattered plates of the ship. Served up with appeals to the American people to arise in their might and punish the perfidy of Spanish criminals of the worst type, by a war which would deliver Cuba and vindicate the rights of humanity, these representations created a profound impression not only in New York, but throughout the States.

The telegrams published yesterday report a panic in the ever-sensitive New York bourse owing to apprehensions of a crisis in the relations with Spain arising out of renewed reports that the Maine had been destroyed by treachery. "Active war preparations are being made by both countries;" which is doubtless only too true. A week has not passed since the House of Representatives passed with unanimity a vote of fifty million dollars for national defence, to "enable the United States to prepare for contingencies and maintain her honour." The contingencies are a rupture with Spain and the acquisition of Cuba. Public apprehensions are fomented and worked upon with reckless audacity. When the United States S.S. Maine was sent to Havannah without notice or apparent cause, but obviously as a demonstration intended to act on the nerves of the Spanish Government, the latter responded with characteristic punctilio, by sending the Vizcaia, a powerful cruiser of the same class, to New York. Some of the local prints at once pointed out that the presence of a possibly hostile warship was a danger to the shipping and the city. One of the papers published a large plate showing the Vizcaia bombarding New York, and setting fire to the warehouses and factories. The Government truckled to the public feeling by sending contributions and medical comforts for the Cuban wounded to the ports of the Island in warships. A civil request that the aid for the insurgent wounded should be sent in ordinary steamers, and not in war vessels which gave rise to misapprehenson, was refused with warmth and resentment. Yet there can be little doubt that President McKinley and the members of his Government are personally averse to forcible intervention and the expulsion of Spain from the Caribbean Sea. There are very good reasons for maintaining an attitude of ostensible neutrality. Were it not for the supplies of arms, ammunition, and dynamite for the wrecking of trains and the destruction of railway bridges continually poured into the Island by the American sympathisers, the insurgents would have been compelled to abandon the struggle long since. The European papers are perfectly aware that the insurrection has been sustained by the jingo element in the States; but so long as the attitude of the Government at Washington is "correct" they are not called upon to interfere. It might be different if the United States were to intervene in a quarrel fomented and kept alive by her own citizens. France is especially interested in extending diplomatic support to Spain in this and other matters, so that her neighbour on the other side of the Pyrenees should not be exposed to the temptation of seeking the friendship and protection of the Triple Alliance. It was Bismarck's astute and unscrupulous manœuvre to place a Hohenzollern on the Spanish throne that directly, and as it was designed to, led to the war of 1870-71 and all that followed. The candidature of a scion of the Prussian dynasty was a calculated provocation; to which Napoleon III. or rather his wife and his Ministers only too readily responded. But it was also a revelation of a desire to establish German influence in Spain, and completely isolate France. The Republic has seen the necessity of counteracting any tendency of that kind by extending a steady, if unostentatious, support to Spain in all her troubles. Russia cannot be indifferent to a vital French interest, more than ever necessary to the maintenance of the balance of Power in the Mediterraneau, since the understanding between Great Britain and Italy which from 1887 until 1885 made England a sort of sleeping partner of the Triple Alliance. As it happens the two European Powers for which American sentiment was kept a soft place during the century are France and Russia. During the Crimean War the Russian national anthem was vociferously applauded and redemanded at every concert in the States. The sympathy with France dates from the War of Independence when Washington and Lafayette waged war against the common enemy. The knowledge that these two Powers would not see without anxiety and dissatisfaction an unprovoked attack on what is left to Spain of her once vast American colonies, has had already a restraining influence on responsible statesmen at Washington. Another steadying influence is a consciousness that in a naval war Spain could at the outset oppose ship to ship with a fair chance of proving the stronger. Captain Mahan has been at the pains to call the attention of his countrymen to the real meaning of his great work on the influence of Sea Power on History. He has laid down some remarkable and highly disputable axioms for their guidance. One is that they should not henceforth tolerate any Power establishing a coaling-station within 3,000 miles of San Francisco. Another that Great Britain is a jealous and hostile Power, and that her stations at Bermuda and Halifax are a standing danger to the Atlantic ports of the United States. In the Carribean Sea, the canal that is to marry the Pacific and the Atlantic seaboards of the States, there are American interests requiring a big navy, which as yet does not exist. Many millions have been voted for the creation of such a navy. With time and money and goodwill a very formidable fleet will represent the strength and the new ambitions symbolyzed in the Star Spangled banner before the world is much older. Then the world will see what it will see. At present all that we see is a telegram stating that the United States and Spain are actively preparing for war.

IT is understood that his Excellency the Governor will communicate to the Justices of the Peace at the meeting to be held at the Town Hall this evening, the modifications in the plague rules announced to leading Native gentlemen at Government House, just prior to the outbreak of the riots. The co-operation of the Justices of the Peace will be asked for to bring about a better state of feeling among the poor in the city. It will be pointed out that the modification of the rules as to the notification of deaths rests with the people themselves. If the leading men in each community are prepared to undertake to use their best endeavours to get the people to notify to them or to other plague authorities, the occurrence of cases in particular dwellings, so that they may be disinfected, the people will be saved a great deal of the trouble and inconvenience they undoubtedly now experience, and the need for death certificates, the idea of which is so repugnant to them, will be gone. The lamentable events of last week have made it difficult for Government to redress grievances under present circumstances. But Government are seeking to redress such grievances as can be remedied without departure from the essential features of the policy of plague suppression. European soldiers have ceased since Monday week to take any part in the house-to-house visitations, and such causes of dissatisfaction as the placing of the same thermometer in the mouths of persons of different castes and the needless destruction of property will be avoided. It may be hoped that with a hearty response on the part of the Justices to the call of Government for their active co-operation, and with the near approach of the hot-weather the plague will relax its grasp upon the population. The decrease of the mortality in the last two or three weeks seems to have been temporarily arrested by the excitement and unrest of the last few days. When it is necessary to put down street riots and when the safety of nurses demands that for some hours the plague patients should be left unattended, the death-rate is sure to rise. But with the withdrawal of elements of disturbance, and unrest; and the advance of the hot weather we may reasonably hope to see a progressive decline in the present high mortality. In connection with this subject we are very glad to be able to announce that the experiments so far made with Dr. Lustig's curative serum by Dr. Galeotti have met with encouraging results. Of four sufferers from plague inoculated three are recovering. Two of these patients were in a critical condition prior to the injection of the serum, but are now able to speak, and it is expected they will soon be convalescent.

THE medical examination of arrivals in Bombay by sea will be forthwith discontinued, there not being now plague cases in any of the ports north or south from which passengers are brought by steamers. The discontinuance of examinations will effect the not inconsiderable saving of Rs. 2,500 a month. The examination of outward bound passengers will be in no wise relaxed, the continued prevalence of plague in the city rendering it indispensable to the security of the coast towns and foreign ports that no case of plague and no suspicious case shall be allowed to leave the harbour. This duty is being carried out by Surgeon-Major Crimmin, V. C., and a staff of commissioned and other officers with conspicuous energy and acknowledged success.

THE native dealers in the Bazaar have by some occult process satisfied themselves that the Government of India will make no change in the financial situation on the 21st instant. That is to say that there will be no proposals to establish a Gold Standard, no enhancement of the duty on silver, and no rupee loans. The practical outcome of this forestalling of the future, is that the moment is deemed propitious for the resumption of purchases of silver which had altogether ceased for some little time. Silver is consequently again in demand. If the forecast that there will be no rupee loan prove correct, the inference will of course be that the Secretary of State will meet financia exigencies by raising sterling loans in London.

THE tennis final for the Marryat Cup was played last evening at the Bombay Gymkhana when Captain Greig, A.D.C., beat Mr. Reid by 6-4, 6-3.

AT the meeting of the University Senate, on Wednesday, (to-morrow) a motion will be made for further adjournment, as Wednesday is the day on which the Bombay Fine Art Exhibition is to be opened.

DURING the absence of Mr. H. M. Phipson, Mr. W. S. Millard will act as honorery-secretary of the Bombay Natural History Society; the Countess of Dufferin's Fund (Bombay Branch); as well as the Nasik Sanitarium.

THE Hired Transport "Jelunga," conveying 450 Non-Commissioned Officers and men, is due to arrive at Bombay on the 1st April.

TELEGRAPHIC advices received yesterday from Shanghai show that the fortnightly sales of yarn at that place are reported at 4,500 bales. Exchange on Bombay at Rs. 183, yarn market at present is steady only current shops changing hand at previous rates.

AT yesterday's meeting, the Municipal Corporation considered a proposition of Mr. K. M. Shroff (1) that the Corporation, while recognising the efforts made by the Commissioner and the Health Officer in establishing a number of inoculation stations throughout the city, are of opinion that still greater efforts should be made to place inoculation within the easy reach of the masses; and (2) that the president be asked to respectfully approach Government and to request, that, in view of the now generally expressed public opinion in favour of inoculation, Government may be pleased to incourage the same. The second part of the motion was allowed to be withdrawn. The first part of the motion had, on a division, fourteen votes for and an equal number of votes against it; and it was rejected by the casting vote of the chairman, who was of opinion that the Corporation had been doing all that they should do in the matter. On the motion of the Hon. Mr. P. M. Mehta, who spoke eulogistically of the work done by Mr. Snow, the Corporation resolved with acclamation that his salary be raised from Rs. 2,500 to Rs. 3,000 a month from 6th April next.

WE are requested to state that, at the special meeting of the Justices of the Peace called for this afternoon, special Constables doing plague duty are also invited to attend.

THE goods traffic on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for the week ending 19th February 1898 shows an increase on the corresponding week of 1897 of 40,280 maunds and Rs. 5,155 in the earnings.

THE late Sir James Stansfeld, before he became a Cabinet Minister, had (a correspondent writes to the Daily News) never been brought into the immediate presence of the Sovereign, and he became the Minister in attendance on the Queen with feelings of considerable embarrassment, not being quite certain of the reception that might be accorded in the Palace to a statesman of his pronounced views. The Queen immediately placed him at his ease and gained his warm personal friendship and admiration. She asked him his views on various topics, which he explained without reserve, avowing his theoretical preference for Republicanism. The Queen said she always wished to be informed with absolute candour on public matters, but that she understood the position of a constitutional monarch and never either sought or desired to influence through her personal will the course of events. Sir James Stansfeld always enjoyed thoroughly his visits to the Queen, and often spoke with pleasure of the kindness and courtesy with which Her Majesty invariably received him.

BY a fire, which broke out on Feb. 28 in Sir Henry Irving's theatrical stores at Southwark, the whole of the scenery and properties relating to "Hamlet," "Richard III." "Macbeth," and "Peter the Great," were destroyed. The loss is estimated at about £20,000, the insurance being only £5,000.

SERIOUS native disturbances are reported from Sier

TELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

THE QUEEN'S MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, MARCH 13.

Her Majesty the Queen has arrived at Nice.

THE CAVENDISH EXPEDITION.

The Cavendish expedition to Lake Rudolph and the Nile, has been postponed after consultation with the Foreign Office.

THE MAINE DISASTER.

It is officially declared at Washington that the Government has no knowledge of the cause of the disaster to the cruiser Maine and has received no report regarding the same.

SPAIN AND AMERICA.

MARCH, 14.

The new Spanish Minister at Washington has presented his credentials to President McKinley, when mutual expressions of cordiality were exchanged, and a desire for close and friendly relations between the two countries.

THE MARCH OF THE BRITISH TO BERBER.

The march of the British Brigade to Berber in four days and three nights is regarded as a remarkable feat. Numbers of the men wore out their boots and arrived at their destination barefooted.

RUSSIA AND THE KOREA.

The Korean Cabinet have notified to the Russian Minister, their intention to dismiss the Russian financial adviser and drill instructors.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, MARCH 13.

The death is announced of Sir Richard Quin, the celebrated doctor.

THE PLAGUE IN THE PUNJAB.

MORE VILLAGES ATTACKED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, MARCH 14.

More villages have been attacked with plague; the number in Jullundur district is now 17, and in Hoshiarpur 8. One of the new villages attacked (Masain) is in Phillour tahsil.

The police guard on plague duty at the village of Bhajjal have lost one man from the disease, while a another has been attacked with it. A part of the guard has consequently been thrown off duty and segregated. These men probably incurred the disease by putting themselves into unnecessary contact with the villagers.

CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL REFORM BILL.

CALCUTTA, MARCH 14

The Bill which is to reform the Calcutta Municipality will be introduced at Saturday's meeting of the Bengal Council.

THE BISHOP OF CALCUTTA.

It is officially announced that the Bishop of Calcutta who is suffering from an affection of the nervous system, is compelled by ill-health to resign his see.

CALCUTTA PORT TRUST.

REMITTAL OF THE SPECIAL TOLL ON COAL EXPORTS.

The Calcutta Port Commissioners have passed their Budget estimates for the current season, and announce, to-day, that they have remitted the two-anna special toll on coal exports, being enabled to do so owing to the improvement in traffic generally and the advantage gained by the new system of working the docks and jetties.

BIG FIRE IN POONA.

TOTAL DESTRUCTION OF THE "MAHRATTA" AND "KESARI" PRESS.

POONA, MARCH 14.

A big fire took place in the heart of the city, this afternoon, at Phadke's Wada, which was nearly burnt down. The fire originated in the centre of the building where the "Maharatta" and "Kesari" are now publishing, resulting in the total destruction of the press and also of the Free Church Mission Girls' School, whose furniture has been completely burnt. The Municipal fire-brigade, under the supervision of Mr. Kumtekar, the Municipal Secretary, was soon on the spot and immediately began its operations. Mr. Plunkett, the City Magistrate, and Mr. Carvalho, the additional Magistrate, also came to the scene of the outbreak. The fire was still blazing, and military aid has been sent for.

This building has been on two previous occasions delivered over to the devouring element, once in the time of the notorious Bulwant Phadke, and again in 1885, although only partly destroyed. In the building itself there were several petty shops of bunias and grocers, and also a big furniture shop. The adjoining shop-keepers have cleared their goods, and carried them to a safe distance.

The damage is estimated to be nearly a lakh of rupees.

FRONTIER NEWS.

CALCUTTA, MARCH 14.

To-day's telegrams report all quiet on the frontier, where very showery weather continues.

It has been ascertained that the men who attacked the picquet above Barkai, on the 11th, belonged to a raiding party from the Khyber. They are believed to have been independent marauders, however, and the affair will not interfere with the settlement now being arranged with the Jirgah at Jamrud. This Jirgah comprises some six hundred members, representing practically all sections of the Khyber Afridis.

The Aka Khel Jirgah is at Mamani.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

COLOMBO, MARCH 14.

The French mail steamer Polynesien from Suez arrived.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, MARCH 12.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed easier. Surats easier.

Good Bhownuggur ..... 2 30-32.

The Manchester Market has been quiet.

2½ per cent. Consols	111 3-4
3 per cent. Rentes	104
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan.....	115
2½ per cent. Rupee Paper	63 5-8
Bar Silver	25 1-16

The sum of about £100,000 has been withdrawn from the Bank of England.

THE SUPREME COUNCIL.

THE CRIMINAL PROCEDURE CODE BILL PASSED.

SEVERAL IMPORTANT AMENDMENTS ACCEPTED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 13.

The Viceroy's Council sat all yesterday again discussing the Criminal Procedure Code Bill, which was ultimately passed late in the evening, the Council then adjourning to the 21st instant, when the Budget will be presented.

The principal amendment discussed in the morning was Mr. James' proposed modification of Clause 162 (1) relating to Police Diaries. The object of Mr. James' amendment was to increase the privilege accorded to these documents by the Select Committee. He contended that the statements taken down by the police are too imperfect and unreliable to be used as evidence, and are liable to result in the miscarriage of justice when so employed. On the other hand, they may be invaluable to the judge in helping him to arrive at the truth, and should be reserved for his information only, and to help him to cross-examine. Mr. James was supported by a majority of the official members, but strongly opposed by non-officials, headed by Sir Griffith Evans, who made a telling speech, pointing out the mass of fabrication and hard swearing through which the courts had to thread their way, and the desirability of closing nothing that could in any way help in showing which side in a case was, as he expressed it, telling most lies. It was impossible to shut out the diaries without causing dissatisfaction, and as the diary could be, and as matter of fact generally was, got hold of illegally by the defence if there was anything in it likely to help accused, the endeavour to keep it secret would be as useless as the precautions taken by the Government themselves usually prove to be in regard to their own confidential despatches in a country where no secret could be kept once it had been written down.

The amendment was warmly debated, and ultimately rejected by the casting vote of the Viceroy, the Council then agreeing as an alternative to insert the words "if the Court thinks it expedient in the interests of justice" after the words "and may then" in this section.

Another important amendment that was accepted was the one proposed by Sir Griffith Evans, relating to Section 222, and providing that it should not be necessary in cases of breaches of trust to prove the identity of each individual sum that had been abstracted, provided substantial defalcations could be established.

Sir Henry Prinsep objected to this proposal as being capable of operating unfairly against the man under trial. But Mr. Stevens pointed out that this criticism was purely negative; and the amendment was carried by a large majority.

Amongst the amendments carried at the afternoon session the most important was the one proposed by Mr. Chalmers, which has the effect of restoring the original proposals of the Government regarding trial by specially empowered Magistrates of the First Class of cases under Section 124A of the Penal Code. It will be remembered that the Select Committee, while accepting one portion of the proposals made by Mr. Chalmers, in the first instance, did not recommend that such cases should be tried by courts lower than those presided over by Chief Presidency and District Magistrates. Mr. Chalmers, however, argued in the Council that, owing to the fact that it would ordinarily be upon the report of the District Magistrate that the Government would recommend its prosecution under this section, it was desirable in the interests of accused that there should be other courts in the district competent to try the case.

No opposition was offered under these circumstances, and the amendment was passed without a division.

Another accepted amendment was the prohibition, carried on the motion of Mr. Stevens, against pleaders who are also honorary magistrates practising either in the courts in which they actually sit or in those which are subordinate to such courts.

*Appeared in our Second Edition of yesterday.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS.

MARCH 14.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect, Via Turkey perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect. Via Bhamo, perfect.

AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz Teneriffe, rrefect Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.

Private telegrams in secret language for Greece cannot be accepted.

Private telegrams for Crete must be in plain French or Turkish. Secret language forbidden.

Cable Paramaribo Cayenne interrupted.

Cable Pernambuco Ceara interrupted.

Private correspondence with Costa Rica is suspended Diplomatic telegrams alone can be accepted until further notice.

Private telegrams for Costa Rica may be posted from Panama. Rate to be collected is that to Panama. The postage to be collected from sender on private telegrams for Costa Rica posted at Panama is usual rate of five annas'

Line Saigon Bangkok interrupted.

Teheran route intecrupted beyond Shiraz.

Turkish route right

Amazon Cable interrupted beyond Obidos.

"FAIRPLAY" writes to the editor of the "Morning Post":—Sir,—This is, I consider a fitting time to call attention on our troops in India. I see in the "Homeward Mail" that the Indian Reliefs for 1898-99 are publisad, and I notice that one of the Punjab Infantry regiments that has been through the whole of the North-West Frontier War, and is still on active service in the Khaibar, is detailed to proceed in relief to Killah Drosh (Chitral). Surely the authorities under exceptional circumstances like the present, should depart from the usual roster and detail a regiment that has been taking things easily in an Indian station; and thus give a regiment that has been, and may still be fore some time, on active service a chance of a well-earned rest, and both officers and men a chance of furlough? Chitral means practically a ear's exile, and it may also mean harassing work and a grave responsibility, and it is hardly considerate to datail a regiment that has already had its fair share of the hard knocks and wear and tear of active service. Fair play is a jewel, and it seems scarcely fair to over work a willing horse when, with a little consideration things could so easily be made more bearable. I beg to state that I am in no way an interested party, and speak quite as an outsider; but someone in authority and with influence would move in the matter things might be made better for our hard-worked and patient soldiers.

THE TIRAH CAMPAIGN.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

BARKAI CAMP, MARCH 9.

A long and weary waiting seems at last to be coming to an end, but so it has seemed for many weeks, and so, although "hope lives eternal in the human breast," one is at last reluctant to resign oneself to fate and a prolonged, interminable 'baitho' in Afridi land. We, most of us, have long since cast hope to the winds. When we are told that the Jirgahs are all in we "grunt," in fact we are becoming thorough unbelievers—it is only when we hear a forward movement is to take place that we believe and rejoice, rejoice because anything is better than doing nothing. But "we cannot believe" (to quote an Udnian phrase) that the Afridis will ever let us go back to their country after having partly paid up, and their full submission appears now to be only a matter of a few days. Procrastination, so characteristic of Frontier tribes, has never been so prominently seen as in the present submission—Jirgahs come and Jirgahs go, but still they hang fire. There can be no doubt that they have absolutely made up their minds to submit and pay up in full—and yet some of them only pay up "by inches." However, I suppose time is not of the same value to them as to us and so the conqueror has to await the leisure of the conquered! The Akka Khels have not as yet fully complied with the terms of Government, but each day sees a Jirgah wending its way down stream to Mamanai Camp, there to be interviewed by Mr. Hastings. These tribesmen do not as a rule carry their rifles of submission with them but send them, by night. I asked the reason of this and was told that they do not like passing through other tribes' country showing that they are paying up—they appear to have a great sense of shame about paying up their rifles, and I can understand that each rifle parted from causes a pang just as we dislike parting with a favourite dog. As soon as the Akkas and Zakkas have submitted in full the remaining Kambhars and Kukis will soon be made to follow suit—they could not remain out alone, as the Kukis are but a small section and the Kambhars not powerful enough to hang fire alone. What the Akka Khel cannot understand is our continuing to make a road up into their country and they mistrust us for it. Still, we gave them plenty of time to come in and submit, and it was only when they hung back that we proceeded with the road, and they have been given to understand that as soon as they have paid up and not till then shall we desist.

Still they mistrust us; they remember, doubtless hearing of the road through Chitral and think probably that we shall do the same here. Talking to one of their clan yesterday he said it was impossible to make the young men give up their rifles; they said, "No, the Feringhis are coming back, else why are they making a road? and we shall want our Rifles. They will get all our rifles if they can and then come and occupy our country." Such, one can easily imagine, is their reasoning. We are in a difficult position; if we stop making the road they will say that we are not coming back and so refuse to pay up. If we go on with the road they say we are coming and so freeze on to their defensive weapons. Still, there can be no doubt that the strong policy will prevail—we have played with them long enough, and shilly shally is not the game for us to play with Frontier tribes. Our future strength and peace will be in our present strength and straightforwardness. During the last few days I had seen crowds of women and children with cattle leaving this valley, proceeding up the Shin Kamar Pass and evidently making for the Salazai Plain, where they doubtless intend grazing their cattle and getting supplies from Peshawur now the blockade has been raised. Who these tribes are I know not, but of course they would all be "Malik Din Khels" for the time being, as the blockade has only been raised to them. It seems difficult to distinguish the young ladies of Malik Din from those, say, of Kuki, for they all have the same Jewish turn of nose and all dress in the same quaint gipsy-like garments—so I fail to see how we can blockade with any effect the Kukis, whilst we allow the Malik Dins to enter India and purchase their food and raiment! Let us hope our generosity and kindly treatment will be appreciated and not misconstrued. We have certainly been most generous to the Zakkas in allowing their wives and families to return to their homes in the Khyber or to Peshawur, and this, I take it, can leave no doubt that they have thrown up the sponge and intend to be at peace—still, they have not yet parted with their rifles, and it is this, and this alone, that will try their loyalty.

However, with the prospect of possibly getting back the Khyber subsidy they have everything to gain and nothing to lose by coming in, and becoming once again our allies. The road we are now making is on the right bank of the Bara river; originally a native path it has been transformed into a good road for transport and has been made for about 3 miles up the valley. This river bed is very picturesque and fertile, the wheat crops promissing to be exceptionally good, and already several inches high, the whole valley being a green mass of verdure, reminding one of spring time at home. Hamlets scattered about the valley, all looking like little farmsteads and surrounded by fruit-trees of various kinds. In fact to judge by appearances the life of the Bara Valley Afridis must be a pleaseant one in times of peace and plenty. The hills all round are very grand and suggest and must be fine hunting grounds for the sporting Afridi, sporting from their point of view, but we should be loth to call ourselves sporstmen were we guilty of bagging the small heads of markhoi and gud which are to be seen adorning their homes. We have had some typical Himalayan weather of late, one day clear and cloudless, the next perchance dull and leaden and a raw wet damping day every now and again. The cloud scenery is, I am told, very fine, but being a fisherman I look on clouds only with a fisherman's eye and like them not. Only for one brief half-hour has snow fallen in camp, but the hills all round were covered for several days and poshteens, coatings, and bootings were very welcome, and chilly the man looked who had none. All the troops are wonderfully fit considering the changeable weather we have had and the long and forced idleness, but in a climate like this, although changeable like an English one, a man ought to be fit. There is a goodly chorus of caughing amongst the sepoys at night which is apt to disturb the slumbers of the dyspeptic and light sleepers and then, at dawn, when even coughing sepoys slumber, the innumerable cocks begin their crowing and make one wish that hens, and hens only could be allowed in camp. Cocks ought to be slaughtered "by order" and hens only left to fatten for future feasting. We sportsmen with guns and rods have been terribly punished for the sins of one wandering sporstman who thought it "an excellent idea" to fish up the river into Akka Khel country alone and unprotected—the many guiltless suffered for the one guilty and we are now confined to a 200 yards limit from camp—whereas we previously were allowed to fish down stream as far as Mamanai and had excellent sport. One of the Sturi Khel Maliks brought in a report one day to the local political that they (the Sturi Khels)had caught four Zakka Khels in a nullah waiting for an officer to pass down the river fishing when they would have bagged him—a very likely tale indeed! which, I should say, originated in Mr. or Mrs. Sturi Khel's head as he did not want his wheat fields walked over as the unthinking sportsman is apt to at times. Still, it would have complicated matters very much if a sahib had been shot or bagged alive. It was a great shock to all of us in camp. Captain Barwell of the 9th Gurkhas was shot. Captain Barwell had only arrived a few days before to join the 3rd Gurkhas and had brought a Peshawari servant with him. This friend got his master's revolver and as Barwell returned to his tent after breakfast, he got two bullets into his body and died soon after. The murderer was hanged two days after. It was probably a case of fanaticism as it occurred at "Eed" time.

An amusing story comes from Jamrud, where Sir William Lockhart was interviewing the Jirgahs of Zakka Khels. Sir William complimented them on their late fighting and their excellent worksmanship. The Zakka headman then spoke and thanked Sir William and said how much they (the Zakkas) regretted having detained Sir William so long in this country, and had they only known that he wanted to sail on the 12th they would have come in long ago! M' yes.

Everyone in the force is highly displeased at the "rot" (to use a mild and non-libellous term) that keeps appearing in some of the papers notably 'Truth.' Such absolute untruths can only emanate from the pen of the disappointed. No junior officer ought to be allowed to air his opinions in the papers, and no one unless he has the pluck to attach his name thereto. This, I believe, would put a stop to the utter rubbish and falsehood that appear as "Facts by one who was there." Not a fraction of those who are there know, or can possibly know, what is going on—they glean their worthless gup at mess or elsewhere, second or third-hand, and hand it down in black and white from "One who was there"—but did not see or know. The men whose word would be worth having are above writing anonymous untruths.

CALCUTTA NOTES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 10.

The very unusual prolongation of the cold weather, owing to the wave of atmospheric depression which has swept down the Ganges valley from the west, this week, has been a much welcomed cause for postponing the evil day when the punkahwallah will commence his sittings—I might almost more appropriately say his sleepings. Excepting a few dinners, official entertainments are now over for the season, but a great deal has been going on all the same, and as the days lengthen the possibilities of tennis after office hours are increasing and more men think it worth while to hurry into flannels after 5 p.m. to get a game. Moonlight bicycle parties are also coming into favour, and at least two very pleasant ones have taken place this week. One arranges a meeting place after dinner, and sends supper down to the Botanical gardens or anywhere else one pleases, and if one has invited the right people together, everything else arranges itself, for the roads are excellent, and the moon left nothing to be desired, the occasional brickbat on the way to the Botanical gardens merely affording a pleasing element of excitement. The Paperchase cup as much as the Turf Club dinner that both came off this week and the lengthening lists of passengers by departing steamers, are all eloquent of the waning season. The "Malta" last Monday carried off a large crowd, and I hear that the "Massilia" will be equally full, while the resources of the other homeward bound liners are also being strained to accommodate the rush of would-be passengers.

Of those who left in the "Malta," not again to return, perhaps the one who will be most widely missed is Dr. Sir George King, whose hospitality, dispensed as it has been for many years in the charming gardens of which he was in charge, has deservedly won for him a considerable measure of popularity. March is always a month of leave taking in Calcutta, and even as one writes, weary little P. P. C. cards come dropping in eloquent, every one of them, of the severing of familiar ties and the parting of friends—some but to seek rest and change, others to close careers which, with all their trials and disappointments, have been successful, as such go in India, and have occupied the years, the best in life, which lie between youth and middle age. But up and not till then shall we desist. because the cold weather is fading into the hot, and because I have to record—

"On the road of life one milestone more,
In the book of life one leaf turned o'er,"—

is no reason to forget that there is plenty of gaiety left; that at least one prominent Calcutta citizen, for example, has gone home to be married, while others will be back next cold season with a new lease of life and health in their pockets, if they have nothing else. And that reminds me of the ever present question about the rupee which the past week has done nothing to unravel, the announcement made by your Allahabad contemporary this morning, to the effect that there is no truth in the rumour that the Government of India intend imposing an import duty on silver, merely tending to the further befegment of the subject. One is tempted to ask why, in the name of goodness, if the Government have made up their mind, they can't say right out what they mean to do in the matter. It would save a lot of mischievous speculation, and in all probability some fraud, but as a matter of fact, of course, they have not yet made it up, and until they do so there is as much foundation for the rumour that they intend to impose the duty, as for another that they intend not to. The duty is the crucial point, and over that the battle will in all probability be fought, and either lost or won for Mr. Lindsay's scheme, but as yet this is all that can be said, and the gentlemen of the bazaar are at liberty to back their fancy with the comparative certainty that if they don't know a great deal about it themselves, the man on the other side is still in much the same position, though how long he may continue so is another matter.

After the experiences through which Calcutta itself went last rains in the matter of riots, it is not surprising that the disturbances in Bombay have been watched with great attention here, despite the competing claims of the news from China, and the even more exciting considerations, re-aroused by the publication of the frontier blue book, of who was really most responsible for the abandonment of the Khyber. No doubt, in one way Bombay is better prepared than was Calcutta to put down mob violence, and when it comes hereafter to investigating the conduct of the operations, it will probably be found unnecessary to censure the omission to fire off rifles that did not exist, but the same ugly feature of hostility to Europeans, which characterised the outbreak here, is so prominent in Bombay, that it is naturally regarded with anxiety. Fortunately the advancing heat may be trusted to at least temporarily reduce the plague epidemic which has been the immediate cause of the trouble, but it is to be feared that the sanitary measures it has been necessary to take, have roused feelings of hostility to the Government, as personified by the European element, which may take longer even than the plague to eradicate.

The crowding of other important events has to some extent reduced the amount of popular attention that would otherwise have been attracted by the Criminal Procedure Code Amendment Bill, which will, in all probability, have passed into law before these words appear in type. Its effects, however, are likely to be so far reaching and the body of criticism it has evoked so weighty, that the passing of the measure in Council may not be the end of the matter.

PRESIDENCY PLAGUE MORTALITY.

The number of cases of plague and deaths therefeom reported to Government during the week ending March 11th were as follows:—

CITIES.	Cases.	Deaths
Bombay	924	1,149
Poona	11	6
DISTRICTS.		
Kaira	3	3
Surat	162	174
Thana	77	55
Ahmednagar	16	14
Khandesh	24	21
Nasik	83	63
Poona.....	25	18
Satara.	114	76
Sholapur	45	33
Kolaba	47	40
Ratnagiri	22	15
Belgaum	46	40
Dharwar	2	2
Bejapur	11	13
NATIVE STATES.		
Baroda	293	246
Kolhapur	87	75
Cutch	14	9
Palanpur	82	49
Janjira	1	1
Aundh	6	6
Bhor	4	4
Total... ..	2,094	2,092

The mortality to date is as follows:—

Deaths previously reported	75,125
,, week ending March 11th ...	2,092
Total deaths...	77,217

REUTER'S St. Petersburg correspondent telegraphs:—"The Russian Geographical Society has elected Dr. John Murray, the Scottish geographer, as a corresponding member. M. Korshinsky has made a report to the Geographical Society regarding his explorations in the Pamir region, particularly in Roshan and Shignan, and the work accomplished by his companion, M. Salemann, whok, athough he could not owing to illness, make the proposed ethnographical and linguistic investigations on the spot, was able to prosecute his studies at Osh and Samarkand. Mr. Korshinsky states that the Zendavesta legends were found to be well preserved among the inhabitants of Shignan."

FROM a private letter just published by Reuter's Agency comes a story of the Sikhs in Uganda that is too good to be forgotten. In the battle of last November at Busoga the Nubians had made a dash up to within twenty yards of a Maxim, driving back the English line, when a Sikh saved the gun by lifting it up bodily and carrying it back a hundred yards to the safe cover of our allies. The value of our Indian troops hardly needed vindication after their recent exploits on the North-West frontier; but their use in hot climates other than India, is only just beginning to be appreciated, and this act of physical strength and heroism will, says the "St. James's Gazette," perhaps accentuate it, not in our own eyes only, but in those of every Power which imagines that aggression on our African territories can only be faced by a handful of soldiers from Southampton.

THE RIOTS AND STRIKES.

RIOTERS CONVICTED AND SENTENCED.

THE STRIKE MAINTAINED.

FEWER SHOPS CLOSED.

THE SUPERINTENDENT OF MARKETS FIRED AT.

YESTERDAY saw no material change in the industrial crisis in Bombay, excepting that the boatmen, partly from sympathy with the strike movement, and partly from the paucity of work consequent on the want of cartmen, refused to accept even such employment as was offered them. A few more shops were opened than on Sunday, but the opening or closing of the places of business in the native town is not a matter of much moment to the foreign trade of the city, and it is the absence of labour at the Docks, the Railway goods depots, and the Cotton Green that is causing inconvenience and difficulty. Between 20,000 and 30,000 persons are now idle who might be at work, and in order that the temptations of the liquor shops may not prove too seductive for these idle hands, orders are being issued for the closing of all those places of resort throughout the city. One of the most startling incidents that have come to light in connection with riots is the attempt made on the life of Mr. Douglas Bennett, quite unknown to him at the time it was made, last Friday evening. A noteworthy feature of yesterday's events was the award of condign punishment by Mr. Sanders-Slater to the first batch of prisoners concerned in the riots at Madanpoora. One accused man was discharged for want of sufficient evidence. The first prisoner, who had to account for two offences, namely, those of rioting and causing hurt to Superintendent Brewin in the execution of his duty, was sentenced to three years' rigorous imprisonment. The second prisoner, who was proved to be the ringleader of the riotous mob, and who attacked Mr. Dastur, was sentenced to four years' like punishment. One prisoner was found to be guilty of being a member of an unlawful assembly only and was sentenced to four months' "hard." Twelve prisoners were convicted of rioting and each of them was awarded twelve months' imprisonment with hard labour. The case against the remaining man of the group was adjourned. The magistrate then proceeded with the trial of the second batch of prisoners, consisting of 26 persons, but it was adjourned for further inquiry. Five more cases of rioting in which about a couple of dozen persons were concerned were afterwards placed before the same magistrate, all the men being formally remanded.

The police have displayed extraordinary activity in procuring evidence against the participants in the outrages and murders and in tracing some of them to distant places up-country. The fact that the murders were committed at noon day in wide thoroughfares gave full opportunity for on-lookers in the neighbouring houses to see what was going on and to identify people taking part in the riot.

THE DESTROYED GALLOWS.

CONSEQUENT COMMUTATION OF THE SENTENCE OF DEATH.

Dewji Malhari, a Maratha shoemaker, who was sentenced to death by the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Fulton at the last Criminal Sessions of the Bombay High Court for murder of his wife Rai on the 20th November last, and who was to undergo this dread penalty at the Common Jail on the 11th instant, has had his sentence commuted to one of transportation for life by the Bombay Government. The prisoner after having been sentenced petitioned to the local Government for mercy, but the application was refused. The day to carry out the sentence was thereupon fixed and it was to be put into execution on the 11th instant, but in the meantime the gallows and its enclosure were burnt by the rioters and consequently the date had to be altered with the sanction of Government. The Governor-in-Council was asked by the Superintendant of the Jail to fix another date for the execution. Government have now issued a resolution, stating that the sentence has been commuted to transportation for life and the prisoner has been informed accordingly.

HOW THE CLOTH MARKETS WERE CLOSED.

It is now no longer a secret that the closing of the cloth markets was due to the agitation carried on by certain mill agents against the plague rules. Last Thursday a meeting of the piece-goods merchants was secretly held. Police detectives attended in plain clothes, but were not allowed admission and consequently, the resolutions passed at the meeting could not be ascertained by the police. But it is generally believed that at the meeting it was decided to close the cloth-market. The police believe that the shop-keepers in the Market are put up by a certain influential mill agent, who is called a leader of his community. All the shops closed yesterday and it is believed that the merchants desire to wait until they hear what his Excellency the Governor has to say to the Justices of the Peace.

THE INDUSTRIAL POSITION.

At the Docks, the Cotton Green, and the Railway goods depots, work is still at a standstill, owing to the strike of labourers and cartmen, and the strike has now extended to the tindals of the buggalows and other boats engaged in conveying merchandise to and from vessels in the stream, and in the coasting traffic. The tonies and passenger boats ply for hire, however, and the strike of the other boatmen is not entirely a matter of choice, as it is no use for them to bring merchandise to the bunders when there are no labourers to remove it from the vessel. It is clear that the sympathies of the boatmen are with the rioters. When asked as to what their own grievances are they say that when they are away from home, their wives and children are taken away to plague camps and their effects burned. This statement seems so stereotyped that it would be well to ascertain how far it is founded on fact.

At the Carnac Bunder Goods Depot of the B. B. and C. I. Railway all was quiet yesterday; neither carts nor coolies were to be seen. The busy season of the company has not yet commenced owing to the lateness of the Gujerat crops as compared with those of the Deccan. The trucks are coming in at the rate of about 80 per diem, and the accumulation in the yard is not much above 250 trucks. The sheds, however, contain a large quantity of merchandise, awaiting transhipment to the trucks. The menial staff at the Depot consists of ten shunting porters, two sealers, and ten office peons. These men remain at their post, but none of them are accustomed to the heavy work of loading and unloading trucks; and therefore are not put to it. The unloading of perishable goods has not at present been affected by the strike, as it is a rule of the company that the dealers in this class of merchandise should make their own arrangements for unloading. This morning two truck-loads of plantains from Bassein were unloaded as usual. A suggestion has been made that 200 of the company's men should be imported from Gujerat to carry on the work which the cartmen and labourers refuse to perform, and if the strike continues efforts will probably be made in this direction. Of course, it will have to be left to the option of the men whether they will come to Bombay or not under the present circumstances. The chances of success in this direction would have been the greater had the scheme approved by the Agent of the Company, some time ago, for building quarters for the men at Carnac Bunder been carried out. But if 200 men are not obtainable even 50 would do a great deal to cope with the work that comes in at present.

The case with the G. I. P. Railway is different, as their busy season is now in full swing and they nominally have some 200 trucks arriving daily at Wari Bunder, but owing to the telegram sent by Mr. Muirherd, the Traffic Manager, advising the up-country stations not to send forward consignments for the present, there was a great slackening yesterday in the number received. Over 700 waggons are now in the yard, and they form no less than 52 lines of goods trains. After putting in a brief appearance the labourers went home, alleging fear of ill-treatment as their excuse. The G. I. P. Railway down goods traffic has been cancelled, with the exception of a few trains run to supply the districts. At Wari Bunder yesterday only a very few men employed by Mr. Pilcher were at work. A strong guard of railway police, placed there by Mr. Goldsmid, the superintendent, was on duty. At the Railway sidings of the two Companies at Colaba the available storage space is nearly all occupied by the 32,000 bales of pressed cotton remaining uncleared.

At the Docks no business was being done. The crowd of labourers was somewhat larger than on Saturday morning, but they were all very orderly. A detachment of Lancers under Captain Schneider arrived at the docks at about 8 o'clock and were stationed outside the main entrance for a short time. Mr Sharp, the stevedore of the P. and O. Company, induced 100 men to load a number of cases of opium into the China mail steamer Verona, and to discharge cargo from the English mail steamer Caledonia. Great difficulty was experienced in getting the chests of opium removed from the warehouses to the dock. No carts could be had at any price and the Sassons and other firms had to sen their chests in victorias. The s. s. Iran (Messrs. Edward Bates and Co.) was the only other vessel that was dealt with, having her cargo loaded by Messrs Sharp and Co.'s men, the slinging of the cargo being carried on by the European foreman of the firm. But this was only made possible in the case of most of the men by the offer of very high wages. The others were old monthly hands who have all through stuck to their work. They are Mahomedans, and say that they do not fear molestation but as a precaution instead of going in a body to the Docks, they enter one or two at a time at various gates. The special inducements being offered to labourers by various firms for the performance of emergent work is regarded by some observers as calculated to encourage the strikers in the attitude they have taken up. But of course these special rates of pay are only obtained by a very small percentage of the men out of work, and it is believed that the attitude of the labourers cannot be long maintained. In some well informed quarters to-day is spoken of as likely to see a return to work. It is noteworthy that a few carts are to be seen along the Frere Road. In order to prevent intimidation being practised a guard of sepoys, sowars and armed police was placed at intervals along the road. The only steamer to obtain port clearances yesterday was the s. s. Dwarka, of the British India, which sails to-day for Karachi via Kathiawar Coast ports, with the mails, four passengers, and a general cargo.

The strikers persist in their statements that they are intimidated and that therefore they cannot return to work. When it was pointed out to some of the dock labourers that persistence in their present conduct would mean starvation to them, they replied that it was not so as the Bunniahs would feed them. The police are closely enquiring into these allegations, and it it hoped that in a short time the well-to-do men who are believed to be encouraging the misguided masses in their attitude will be traced.

The health conservancy of the city is somewhat interfered with by the existing state of affairs, but the allegation that there has been a strike of scanvengers in the E Division is devoid of foundation. In regard to the firewood depots fuel is obtainable, but labourers cannot be got to carry it or cartmen to take it away. A meeting is to be held to-day at noon at the offices of Messrs. Greaves, Cotton and Co., when Sir George Cotton and Mr. Vincent will meet the grain dealers and cart drivers for the purpose of endeavouring to bring about a termination of their respective strikes. The grain dealers and cart drivers will be told that if they abandon their present attitude their grievances will be laid before Government.

The consignments unloaded from the Caledonia by Messrs. Sharp and Sons' labourers included a quantity of bullion for the various exchange banks in Bombay. The bullion was conveyed to the banks in a number of hack victorias under the care of European assistants and Hindu bank clerks.

It is stated that the copper-smiths, whose bazaar is near Pydhownie, have all signed a paper pledging themselves to keep their shops closed.

Sirdar Mir Abdul Ali Akbar Ali, of the Criminal Investigation Department, and Superintendent Brewin were yesterday appointed on special duty in connection with riot cases. Inspector Roberts of the C Division has been appointed to act for Mr. Brewin as Superintendent of Police, A Division.

SUSPECTED ATTEMPT ON THE LIFE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF MARKETS.

One of the most remarkable incidents in connection with the present unrest occurred on Friday evening, just before the dinner hour. Mr. Douglas Bennett, to whose energy and tact the continuance of the meat supply in this time of crisis is due, and who is therefore especially abnoxious to the ringleaders in the present movement was the subject of the attack. He had been standing with Mrs. Bennett on the verandah of his house above the Crawford Markets, when he left to go into the bathroom to get ready for dinner. Directly after he had gone Mrs. Bennett heard what seemed to her the noise of a gunshot and at once went and told her husband but he thought nothing of it at the time. On Saturday attention was drawn to the apparently damaged condition of the dial of the clock of the markets which faces south. But Mr. Bennett did not connect this with the incident of the Friday evening until yesterday, when steps were taken to see what injury had been done to the dial. It was then found that one of the nine sections of the dial had been shot through with a large bullet, the appearances indicating that it was a blunderbuss that had been used. There is reason to believe that the shot which must have been fired from the opposite side of the road near the Police head-quarters was aimed at Mr. and Mrs. Bennett while they were standing on the verandah. The obsoleteness of the weapon, and the nervousness or want of skill of its possessor are probably the reasons why the bullet did not find its intended billet but struck the clock dial instead.

THE LEADER OF THE BORAH COMMUNITY IGNORED.

When the shop-keepers in the Bazar closed their shops, a police officer waited upon the Borah High-priest, who is commonly known as the Mullanji or Bawaji saheb, and requested him to use his influence on his followers to induce them to open their shops. The Mulanji is the spiritual head of his community and exercises a vast amount of influence over his followers. In fact, his word is a law to them. The Mulanji was irritated instead of being complimented by the visit of the officer and declared in disgust that he had nothing to do with either the police or the closing of the shops. He was ignored when Government discussed the situation with the leaders of the community and was not invited to join the deputation. He was, therefore, not going to do anything in the matter. He indignantly said "You did not come to me when H. E. the Governor received the leaders of the community; why do you come to me now?" The police officer replied that they had never ignored his Holiness and the proof that they looked to him for light and leading lay in the fact that he had come to make him an appeal on a most important occasion. The Mulanji, however, declined to interfere in the matter, stating that it was not his business to ask his followers to open their shops which they had closed of their own accord.

THE IMPRISONED RIOTERS.

By daybreak a large crowd of persons had assembled outside the House of Correction to see the prisoners who they expected would be brought out to be conveyed to the Esplanade Police Court. A large proportion of the motley throng was composed of women who it was evident were many of them related to the imprisoned men. Between seven and eight o'clock the Commissioner of Police met his Deputy and Superintendent Brewin at the House of Correction, and after a brief conference it was decided that the trials should take place there instead of at the Police Court, as previously arranged, so as to obviate the necessity of calling the police away from their other duties to provide escorts for the prisoners. Accordingly the trials were

commenced before Mr. Saunders Slater, at eleven o'clock, at the House of Correction. Sixty-five rioters are detained there and forty-four at the Common Jail, and in addition, several persons are detained under arrest at various police chowkeys. In all about 150 persons are in custody.

ARREST OF RIOTERS AT BHUSAWAL.

On Saturday Constable Brewin, Constable Burnet, and a native havaldar, proceeded to Bhusawal and arrested ten Julais for rioting in Bombay on Wednesday last. The police, on enquiry, learnt that these ten men participated in the riot, and when the firing was going on they made themselves scarce. The police then ascertained that these men had proceeded to Bhusawal, and having obtained a warrant for their apprehension, the officers went to Bhusawal and arrested them. They were brought to Bombay last evening. They will be charged to-day before Mr. Slater.

We learn that a man, named Mahomed Sodagar, is wanted in connection with the murder of the two soldiers. This man has absconded from Bombay and his whereabouts are unknown.

LATEST MILITARY ARRANGEMENTS.

The Garrison After Orders, issued last evening by Brigadier-General Ventris, contained the following Orders :—

From this day inclusive the Riot Posts will be relieved at 7 a.m. Except in cases of emergency tramcars are not to be made use of; but troops are to march to and from their posts. All the reliefts will be marched by the shortest route to their posts accompanied, when necessary, by Police Guides.

The Officers in charge of parties being relieved will report their relief verbally or by telephone to the Staff Officer as Central Police office.

Officers commanding are held responsible that the Officers sent out daily are proportionate to the total number of men on duty irrespective of the size of the posts. The officers will be divided among the post of the groups, the senior officer being in charge of the whole group.

The Riot posts will be occupied as follows :—

No. 1 Group—Will be found daily by the Royal Artillery.

Two Tatks	25	men.
J. J. Hospital	10	,,
Total... ...	30	men.

No. 2 Group—Will be found daily by the Colaba Depot.

Pydhowni Post, ...	25	men.
Grant Road Hospital.....	10	,,
Total...	35	men.

No. 3 Group—Will be found daily by the Kennedy Sea Face Camp.

Maratha Hospital	10	men.
Arthur Road Hospital	10	,,
Total...	20	men.

No. 4 Group—Will be found daily by the Shropshire Light Infantry,

Treacher's Shop	20	men.

This Regiment will also find the Arsenal Guard daily.

No. 5 Group—Will be found daily by the Detachment 8th Bombay Infantry.

Jacob's Circle	15	men.
Byculla Segregation Camp.....	16	,,
Kika Street	10	,,
Total...	41	men.

The Garrison Guards will be found daily by the 35th Bombay Infantry, as well as the following posts :—

Parel—1 Native Officer and 15 men (to be relieved or not at the option of the Officer Commanding).

Null Bazaar	10 men.
Graham's Naka.....	10 ,,
Gate of Prince's Dock ...	1 Native Officer and 12 men.

The undermentioned Officers are appointed Field Officers of the day during the current week with Head Quarters at the Central Police Station, Crawford Market :—

Captain G. W. Mitchell, 21st Bo. I., 15th inst.
Captain W. L. Conran, 25th Bo. Rifles, 16th inst.
Captain J. J. D. Sillery, do. 17th inst.
Major W. B. Capper, 1st Shrop. L. I., 18th inst.
Major A. H. Cailwell, R. A., 19th inst
Major W. McLaughlin, 1st Shrop. L. I., 20th inst

THE DEMAND FOR REVOLVERS.

A feeling of insecurity prevails in many flats and dwellings in or near the Native Town inhabited by poor Europeans and Eurasians, who have armed themselves in the best way they could against a possible attack. There has been an extraordinarily large demand for revolvers, and already five hundred have been sold. Taking advantage of the demand, the vendors have put fancy prices on the revolvers, placing them out of the reach of the poor.

CLOSING OF THE LIQUOR SHOPS.

With reference to the liquor shops which the Commissioner of Police had ordered to be closed, a petition was made by the liquor-vendors to the Commissioner praying that they be allowed to re-open their shops, stating that although their premises are closed they have to pay heavy duty to the Collector and that the order is very detrimental to their business. The Police Commissioner regards it as unsafe to comply with this request, as he has reason to think that if the shops are opened many of the twenty thousand people who are thrown out of work owing to the strike, will indulge in intoxicating spirits and then be ripe for mischief, thus increasing the difficulties of the already difficult and arduous work of the police. The Commissioner, therefore, wrote to the Collector of Bombay, yesterday, requesting the issue of an order closing all the liquor shops at once and prohibiting the sale of liquor in the town except at the hotels. This request has been complied with by the Collector, who has ordered the closing of all the liquor shops in Bombay.

A MEETING OF THE PIECE-GOODS MERCHANTS.

A correspondent writes :—A meeting of the piece-goods merchants was called, yesterday, to consider the present situation. It is generally the practise of the Association to issue a circular when any meeting is called, but this time the formality was dispensed with, and only oral invitation was sent to the members in order to keep the affair as secret as possible. In the evening, however, no members turned up and the meeting had to be postponed owing to a want of quorum. The meeting would have been largely attended, but a message was sent round to the members not to attend, as it was thought desirable to suspend any action for the present, pending the result of the meeting of Justices which his Excellency has called for to-day.

HOUSE-TO-HOUSE VISITATION.

Inspection of the infected localities has been continued vigorously by the Plague Authorities since the outbreak of the riots and yesterday morning the Kharn Talao and Khumbharwada sections were thoroughly searched by parties organised under the supervision of the Plague Committee. The localities are bounded on the north by the Grant Road, on the west by Northbrook Street, on the south by Erskine and Falkland Roads and on the east by Khoja Street. The area is mainly inhabited by Hindus, with the exception of a portion to the east of Duncan Road, which is occupied by Mahomedans. The plague has been raging in these sections and a number of residents have already been evicted or removed as contacts to the various Segregation Camps. The military guards who accompanied the search parties were supplied by the Durham Light Infantry and a body of Lancers. At 7 o'clock the military guards arrived and fell in at the Two Tanks, where the doctors, nurses, and other components of search parties had assembled. The Commissioner of Police and plague officers of the other districts were also present. Surgeon-Captain Arnim, the District Medical Officer, who had to form the parties and distribute the localities was an early arrival. Eight parties were formed, each of them being accompanied by nine soldiers and a couple of lancers. The inspection commenced at half-past 7 o'clock and lasted for two hours. No sign of opposition on the part of the residents was offered and everything passed off quietly. As a result of the inspection, five cases were discovered. After the visitation was over, the various parties re-assembled at the Two Tanks, whence they dispersed.

HOSPITALS.

Mr. E. F. Glen, sub-inspector of the Bombay Plague Committee, was discharged cured from the St. George's Hospital yesterday. All the other patients this in hospital as well as in the J. J. are doing well.

THE TRIAL OF THE RIOTERS.

Mr. J. Sanders Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate and a special court yesterday at 11 a.m., in one of the rooms of the Byculla Prison. The first batch of prisoners brought before the court consisted of seventeen persons, Shamsherkhan Zorabknan heading the list. They were all charged with rioting on the 9th instant, with being members of unlawful assembly and with assaulting a public servant in order to deter him from executing his duty. Mr. F. A. Little, Public Prosecutor, assisted by Police Superintendent Brewin and Sardar Mir Abdulali prosecuted, while Mr. C. J. Ashbury, pleader, appeared for Malik Moosa Aba, one of the accused.

Superintendent Nolan, Inspectors Saunderson, Hurst, Sloane, Roshanali, and Meyers, and Constables Coxon, Coady, Bartley, Hobson, Chambers, Hayter, and Todman were present in the court while the trial was proceeding.

STATEMENTS OF THE ACCUSED.

The first accused Shamsherkhan Zorabkhan, being asked by the Court, made a statement that he was not in the crowd when Mr. Dastur was assaulted at Madanpoora. He did not hit Superintendent Brewin. He was arrested in his own room, by the police, when he returned to it after a shave.

Bahadur Madoo, the second accused, said he did not assault Mr. P. H. Dastur, the Fourth Presidency Magistrate, during the Madanpoora riot. He left his mill at 10-30 a.m., went to the Victoria Gardens, and came home at about 11. As firing was going on in the street he did not stir out of his house. He went to the place ten or fifteen minutes after, to ascertain what the matter was. He was then bare-headed and barefooted. A European assaulted and arrested him.

Mahomed Kasam Salay Mahomed stated he had been to see a Moola at Kamatipoora. At Madanpoora he saw soldiers and police. He was arrested there.

Jangha Roshan, said he had gone out to purchase potatoes. On seeing a crowd he placed the bundle of potatoes with a subedar who lived there. He was arrested in the house. He was not one of the crowd. He did not throw stones.

Premji Cooverji, for whom and for the accused No. 15 named Shamji Jamal, Mr. Boyce pleader, appeared, stated he was sitting in his shop with his brother, aunt, her son, two or three panwalla's servants and the panvalla's mother. As the room was overcrowded he left a door partly open. They were afraid of the disturbance and were hiding themselves in the shop. The police came and arrested him, his brother Kalan, and Raghunath Haribhoy, the panwalla's servant. Raghunath was let go. This occurred at the junction of the Bellasis and Clare Roads. He was a Khoja; the Khojas did not take part in the disturbance.

Sheikh Hossein Imam Hossein, said he woke up about 1 p.m. and went out of his house to see a friend who was going to his native place. He neither saw the disturbance nor heard anything about it. While he was walking along the road a sepoy came and seized him without any reason. He was not arrested on the spot of disturbance.

Jakeria Tyeb stated he was a labourer. After twelve o'clock he went home from work and was seized by a police sepoy while drinking at a water pipe. He knew nothing about the disturbance. He did not take any part in the disturbance.

Vali Mahomed Pir Mahomed stated, after giving some medicine to his wife, who had been confined, he went out in search of his son, who was not in the house. When he went into the street he saw that firing was going on, and there he a was arrested in the house of a pensioned subadar. If he had been seen throwing stones he should have been arrested with stones in his hand.

Jahur Ahmed Abdoola stated, he left the Victoria Gardens at 12-30 p.m. A police *ramosi* told him about the disturbance. Shortly after he went home. His mother told him not to go out of the house and he did not leave his house till the next morning. He was arrested the next morning by a police sepoy when he went out to purchase *bidees*. He was not arrested on the spot. He was arrested on the Ripon Road opposite to a bidee-seller's shop.

Nazir Bhaggal said he was going to bathe at a water-pipe with a dhotar in his arm. Seeing a disturbance at a short distance he ran in his house, where he was arrested by a " saheb and a police sepoy. He was not arrested on the spot. He had neither any stick nor stones in his hands.

Abdoola Illahibux said, he was standing near the Parsi's statue, where he was arrested by a police sepoy. He had neither any stick nor stones in his hands. He was a beggar and had been unwell for some time past.

Abdool Wahab Magrub said, he left David Sassoon's Mill at 10-30 a.m., went home and took his food. His wife told him that a letter came for him and he went to the Post Office to get it, read. After doing so he was going home when a European officer arrested him on the Ripon Road. He never carried a stick, and he had no stick with him then. The European who arrested him, branded him with a cheroot in his hand.

Mahomed Siddick said, he went to Messrs. William Watson's office at Fort, as he had signed for Mombassa. He went there at 12 o'clock. He was going home near Babula Tank. He saw some "saheba" on the Clare Road. He was then drunk, and when he came into his senses he found himself in a chowkey. He had no stick with him.

Hamidulla Darghai said, he ate his food at 12 o'clock, and went to buy some bidees. He saw some sepoys and soldiers, and then went into a subadar's house close by, when a saheb came and arrested him.

Shamji Jamal, for whom also Mr. Boyce appeared, stated he was sitting in his shop at Clare Road. He did not go out of his shop. He was arrested there between one and two. He did not throw stones. A panwalla, his brother, his servants and three women of the panwalla's family came and sat in his shop.

Ismail Madoo stated, he went home at 3 o'clock from the Victoria Gardens. He was arrested next morning in his room by the police.

Kalan Nabibux stated he was working at G. I. P. Railway workshops at Tarwadi. On the 9th instant he went to work at 7 a. m. and remained their till 5 p.m. He came home in the evening and having heard something about the disturbance he did not go out of his house. Next morning he came on the road for the minor call of nature, when he was arrested by a saheb. On the day in question he was present when the roll-call was taken at the workshop. His number was 6663, and he was an assistant boiler-maker in the shop.

AN ACCUSED DISCHARGED.

Hamidulla Darghai was then discharged by the magistrate for want of definite evidence.

DEFENCE OF " ALIBI ".

His Worship then framed charges against the remaining accused, who all pleaded " not guilty." Some of the prisoners expressed their intention of calling witnesses to prove "alibi."

Mr. Sanjana, barrister-at-law who appeared for Ismail Madoo, said that he did not intend to call any witness. He submitted that nothing serious was alleged against his client, who was a lad still in his teens, and that he should be, under the circumstances, leniently dealt with.

EVIDENCE ON BEHALF OF THE DEFENCE.

Dominick William DeSouza, clerk in William Watson and Co., was called by prisoner No. 13 in his defence. He saw the accused between 10-30 and 11 a.m., on Wednesday. The accused had been engaged for the Uganda Railway under instructions from Mr. Boyce. He lost sight of him after 11. He told the prisoner and the others to stay for their " bhatta," but they did not.

Subedar Sheikh Ibrahim Sheik Kasam, who was called by prisoners Nos. 4 and 10 as their witness, said that he did not tell No. 4 to keep his bundle of potatoes with him and not to go out of the house. The bundle was still in his house. He did not know No. 10, nor could he say whether he was in his house.

Kanahi Khooshal, said, Shamji Jamal's shop was next to his pan shop, which was near the Parsi's statue. He could not say where the prisoner No. 15 was on Wednesday, Prisoner No. 5 was in his shop. On hearing the firing he concealed himself in the shop. The people then began to cry out " shut the shop," No. 15 and his brother closed their shop. He was inside and could not say what they did, and when they were arrested.

Bakhtyar, woman, and Ismail Boodhoo, a weaver, having been examined.

Mr. Boyce, on behalf of the accused Nos. 5 and 15, urged the magistrate not to deal severely with them, but to take a lenient view of their offence. They belonged to the Khoja community, which had taken no part whatever in the disturbance.

SENTENCE OF THE COURT.

Mr. Sanders Slater in giving his decision said : It is unnecessary to postpone the case so far as all the other accused are concerned. The evidence which has been given for the prosecution convinces me that all of the accused now before the Court were concerned in the rioting which occurred on Wednesday last. The mob who gathered then at Madanpoora with the intention of, in the first instance, preventing the removal of a girl suffering from fever, afterwards, when her removal was out of the question, changed their intention to one of resisting the authority which called upon them to disperse, and the common object of the mob then became to make a murderous attack upon the police. The shouts of the crowd, coupled with the onslaught with sticks, stones and missiles show sufficiently clearly what the object of the mob was, and it does not admit of any doubt whatever. It is clearly proved against all the accused that they were present, and the only one who is not identified as being seen throwing stones or brandishing a stick is accused No. 16. As this riot was the immediate cause of the death or mortal injury of seven persons, as well as of severe injury to many others, I am bound to deal severely with those convicted in the matter. I convict No. 16 of being a member of an unlawful assembly and sentence him to four months' rigorous imprisonment in the Common Jail. The other accused except No. 14 who has been discharged, and Nos. 1 and 2, whom I will deal with later, I convict of rioting and sentence each to one year's rigorous imprisonment in the Common Jail. The evidence against the accused Nos. 1 and 2 convinces me that they are also guilty of offence upon Mr. Superintendent Brewin and Mr. P. H. Dastur, respectively, as well as of the offence of rioting, in which No. 2 especially played a prominent part. I convict accused No. 1 and accused No. 2 of both the offences of rioting and of voluntarily causing hurt to a public servant in the execution of his duty. No. 1 I sentence to one year's rigorous imprisonment, under section 147 and to two years' rigorous inprisonment, under section 332; and No. 2, who appears to be the ringleader to two years' rigorous imprisonment under section 147 and to two years' rigorous imprisonment under section 332. The case against accused No. 17 is postponed till to-morrow to allow of his witnesses being called

TRIAL OF THE SECOND BATCH OF PRISONERS.

Fakir Mahomed Bakridin and twenty five others, who were arrested on the 10th instant in connection with the riots at Madanpura were then again placed on their trial.

EVIDENCE OF SUPERINTENDENT BREWIN.

Superintendent Brewin, further examined by Mr. Little, said at about 11-15 a.m. on the 9th instant, he went to Ripon Road, accompanied by Inspector Roshanali in consequence of certain information. He there found Superindendent Nolan, other police officers, Mr. Stewart, and certain plague officers. When he first arrived there was very little commotion in the street. Small groups of people were standing here. There were ten armed policemen and some sowars. In consequence of what Mr. Nolan and Mr. Stewart told him, he went to some of the groups and explained to them that the plague patient, who was a girl, ought to be taken to the hospital. He further explained to them that if they had any doubt as to the disease from which the girl was suffering they might call their own doctor to examine her. They said that they would rather sacrifice their lives than allow the girl to be taken to the hospital. Not being able to get these people in the frame of mind in which he wanted them to be, he sent for the father of the girl, and witness endeavoured to reason with him. The father said that he would not allow the girl to be removed which they were persuading the parents of the girl to send her to hospital, a native police sepoy came to him and in consequence of the information that gave witness, he (the witness) went to the Ripon Road. He found the road blocked up by a crowd, composed of a thousand Julais. These men were armed with sticks and bamboos and were throwing stones, bricks and other missiles at and towards him and other officers. Some of the crowd were calling out " bring that " soor " Noorali Sardar (and another man who was with him) here, and we will kill the brutes." These two persons were assisting the plague officers in their work. Both these men were then with witness and in consequence of the attitude of the mob he had them removed to a place of safety. He then sent for Mr. Dastur, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, and had a message sent to the Police Commissioner's office for assistance. The mob grew more excited and it was found necessary to place ten men of the armed police there, who were afterward told to load their guns. Some people were calling out " mar dalo us lok ko" (Kill these people), while others were carying " maro maro." Before Mr Dastur came, witness told the mob that it was no use behaving in a disorderly manner, and if they had any grievances to make they might state them to him and they would be redressed. All the answer that he got was abuse. He repeatedly called them to disperse, but they did not pay attention to him. The common object of the people gathered there was to attack the officer who were present, and they expressed that intention clearly by saying " maro us soor ko." After Mr. Dastur came, he, the armed police and the witness went towards the mob, and stones bricks, and other missiles were thrown on them. As these officers went near them, they were assaulted. Mr. Dastur and witness persuaded the mob not to behave in that manner, but they did not mind them and said " us soor ko maro." In the meantime a blow of a stick fell on witness's shoulder. Just at that time he saw Mr. Dastur's face covered with blood and immediately after he ordered the armed police to fire. Two volleys were fired. He heard two succession of shots, and just then the crowd dispersed and ran away, leaving several wounded in the street. He observed several persons arrested on the spot. A large number of people ran towards the Mahomedan street, and others towards the Ripon Road. None of the prisoners before the Court were arrested on the spot. Those who were then arrested were in the other batch. About one o'clock additional sowars and armed police came up. Inspector Cauty came up with about ten sowars, and witness directed him to form five abreast and march towards the north of Ripon Road. As the police galloped towards the crowd, the people opened a way for them. When they advanced he saw them being assaulted with sticks and stones. Just at that time his attention was directed to the junction of the Ripon and Bellasis Roads. There were large crowds assembled armed with sticks and stones They were yelling and shouting. Armed police was sent there, and the crowd dispersed but not until they were fired at. Going up to the Ripon Road he found three horsesliying on the road. He subsequently saw Inspector Cauty and two sowars being taken to the hospital. They had been severely ill-treated. Rioting continued for some time in the surrounding locality, and several policemen and some Europeans were injured. The military were called out. Next morning he went to Ripon Road where rioting had taken place. He was accompanied by the police. He gathered together as many Mahomedans as he could, and from amongst these the policeman, who had been with him the previous day. Identified all the prisoners. Witness himself had seen the first and second accused there. But he did not see them do anything more than brandishing their sticks. They were present in the crowd after they had been told to disperse.

WITNESSES FOR THE PROSECUTION.

Mr. Sanjana, who appeared for Nos. 9, 10, 14, 18 and 23, declined to cross-examine the witness.

Gertrude Falkers, examined by Mr. Little, said that she was living at Ripon Road. On Wednesday morning she saw a crowd of people in the Sankli Street on the Ripon Road. They were all talking to each other. Some of them had sticks in their hands. She indentified the first accused. He was shouting out " lakri lo " (take the stick). He had a stick in his hand. Two European police officers came up and one of them was struck by the people. The first accused was in front of the crowd. Mr. Padey and Mrs. Brown were also with the witness in the verandah of her house. She could not tell whether she saw this before or after the order for " fire " had been given.

Mr. Sanjana and some of the accused cross-examined the witness.

Peter Padey, the next witness, gave corroborative evidence. He identified the first accused as the ringleader of the crowd. He was quite sure that he was the man.

Further inquiry was adjourned till eight o'clock this morning.

THE NEW ARRESTS.

ATTACK ON CONSTABLE CAUTY.

Superintendent Brewin, then charged Bhagwandeen Baldev and Luxmon Baldev with rioting on the 9th instant, and causing grievous hurt to Constable Cauty.

Superintendent Brewin deposed that Constable Cauty was thrown down from his horse and severely assaulted. He was removed to J J Hospital, where it was discovered that he had sustained fracture of the skull. He was now in a precurious condition. Witness had reliable information that the two accued were concerned in the grievous hurt caused to that officer. He therefore asked that the case might be remanded until the 18th inssant.

The case was accordingly adjourned to that day.

THE RIOTS AT FALKLAND AND DUHGADEVI ROADS.

Inspector William Sloane charged Sonia Ratnu and three others with rioting and assaulting a police sepoy in the execution of his duty. The case was adjourned till Thursday as Mr. Sloane required time for further investigations.

Inspector Sloane then charged Ballaji Daji and three others with rioting near the Northbrook Garden on the 9th instant. This case was also adjourned till Thursday.

Gulam Hussein Sheikh Hussein and nine others were also charged by Inspector Sloane with rioting near Northbrook Garden. The case was remanded to Thursday. The last accused Sheikh Hyder Sheikh Karim was ordered to be given into the custody of the police in order to enable them to make further inquiries in connection with the deaths of the two soldiers.

The case against Mahomed Hussein, who is charged with being concerned in the riot at Falkland Road Plague office, was adjourned till to-day.

HEARING AT THE ESPLANADE POLICE COURT.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. W. Webb, Laisha Najimuddin and two others were charged with rioting on the 9th instant, and they were remanded till to-day for further inquiry.

A batch of 51 persons were then charged before the same magistrate with being members of an unlawful assembly. One Elias Ibrahim headed the list. The case against Elias was adjourned till to-morrow, while the other accused were remanded till the 18th instant.

A SUGGESTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE " BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Now that the contagion for combination against the authorities has crossed over to the Hindu and Mahomedan labourers and others to strike work and close their shops, there must be some one going round behind the scenes to instigate them to follow the leaders—whoever they may be,—who are actively engaged in this special work. I would suggest that in the interest of the public a handsome reward be offered through the daily papers, or by battakee to those who may give such information as would lead to the arrest of these mischievous firebrands who instead of helping the authorities at the present crisis, are deliberately throwing obstacles in their way. " Rupees, annas and pies " have, and always had, sir, a wonderful effect in gaining a clue to these busy bodies.—Yours, &c,

C.

THE PRESENT SITUATION.

(REFLECTIONS OF A NATIVE CONTRIBUTOR.)

The lamentable occurrences of Wednesday last have evoked feelings of the deepest sympathy with those Englishmen who, in no wise connected with the plague measures have suffered at the hands of cowardly assailants. The sad occasion has called forth a feeling of deep regret on the part of every right-thinking Native, no matter whether he is opposed to the plague measures or not. But what is more deplorable is that this affray took place at the very time when concessions in regard to some of the grievances were being made by our sympathetic Governor, Lord Sandhurst, who has won our gratitude by his solicitude for the people. It will not be amiss to examine the cause of the stirring events and apportion credit or blame wherever it is deserved. The situation is fraught with danger and requires mature and dispassionate consideration at the hands of the Government and the public. There can be no denying of the fact that if timely action had been taken by the leaders of the community the deplorable events would have been avoided. The public feeling was, no doubt very strong against the plague measures and the majority of the sufferers being poor and illiterate, they were unable to bring their grievances before the authorities in an effective manner. Had the leaders of the communities brought to the notice of the Government the hardship which the poor people had to undergo, the Government would have been aroused to the sense of their duty and the grievances would have been redressed. But these so-called leaders exercise no influence on the masses, and are woefully wanting in public spirit and sympathy with the people. What did they do to alleviate the sufferings of the poor people? Did they even take the trouble to examine the causes of discontent and explain to the people that what was being done was for their own good and their own safety? Nothing of the kind. They adopted a neutral course, and failed to do the duty which they owed to the unfortunate poor members of their communities. Unless the public grievances are ventilated by persons who are heard by the authorities and carry weight by reason of their being leaders of the community, the public voice is very feebly represented by the authorities that be. The poor dumb creatures are over-burdened with grievances, and still no representation is made to Government. The discontent grows more and more when people find their real grievances unredressed. When the influential members of the communities are silent, there is no way to put before the authorities the feeling of the affected masses.

The voice of the few wealthy persons is not the voice of the public, but it is taken as such; and the Government is led to believe that the opinion of these fortunate few, who happen to be moving in high official circles, represents the public feeling and the public voice. These nominal leaders have grievously erred in not promptly bringing to the notice of the Government the hardship which the masses had to suffer silently. H. E. Lord Sandhurst called a few leading citizens together on the very day the fanatic mob broke out in open rebellion against the authorities. H. E. the Governor explained the situation to the members of the deputation three weeks ago with a view that they might place the view of the Government before their respective communities and explain to them that Government did not mean to enforce measures which would hurt the feelings of the people; but all they wanted was the co-operation of the poor to enable them to arrive at the true cause of death with the object of enabling them to disinfect the house in which death occurred from the plague, and thus to save the infection of the other inmates of the house and arrest the progress of the plague by destroying the plague germs that might be lurking in the atmosphere of the house. The cause of complaint on the score of the new rules was removed as soon as it was decided that the body of a dead person was not to be touched by anybody or even detained. Had the leaders of the communities placed the views of Government before their communities in good time, the misunderstanding would not have occurred. Did they call any public meeting and explain the true object of the rules; did they inform the public that important modifications were made in the new plague rules, and that two causes of grievances had been removed? A few days back the Government received the first deputation of native gentlemen, who were asked to supply thoroughly reliable men, who should give certificates of cause of death. Did these leaders call any meeting and ask the community their opinion on the matter; or did they issue circulars asking respectable persons to suggest names of reliable gentlemen competent to give the certificate? As far as my knowledge goes nothing of the sort has been done. Besides, what right have they to give such names without obtaining the previous consent of the communities? The fact that they have ignored the communities and not even consulted them, shows that these leaders are not in touch with the masses. We have to consider whether the grievances are real or imaginary. I honestly think that the grievances are real and require redress. If Lord Sandhurst will take this into consideration, and pursue a policy of reconciliation and modify some of the rules which have worked very unsatisfactorily, he will earn the gratitude and affection of his subjects.

It is said that any modification now will be tantamount to weakness on the part of Government. Such a belief cannot stand the test of scrutiny. The British Raj under whom we enjoy a thousand and one blessings to which our fore-fathers were strangers is a most formidable Government, not only because of its military strength, but also on account of the moral strength derived from contented and grateful people, whose loyal support is alone sufficient to make it the most powerful Government on earth. Modifications of the rules will not be looked upon as a weakness, but will be much appreciated as testifying to the desire of the Government to dispense justice with mercy, and their kind, generous, and sympathetic attitude towards the subjects. It may be said that the people have alieniated the sympathy of the Government by reason of this riot, which we all deplore. But then the policy of retaliation which the Government are so anxious to avoid will be freely imputed to them. Besides, the rioters will meet their deserts shortly. It is not fair that all classes should suffer for the sins of only one sect. Allowance should be made for the untold grief that has befallen many a family by the deaths of their bread-winners or dear ones, and for the fact that they have been incited by some wire-pullers from behind the scene, and that they have been helpless without the sympathy of the leaders themselves. The public are alive to the fact that Lord Sandhurst has not hesitated, whenever need be, to sacrifice popularity on the altar of duty. His Excellency's labours for the prevention and stamping out of the plague will form an enduring monument—more enduring than marble busts or statues, if his Excellency only takes into account the prejudices of the natives, their helplessness, and above all the unsympathetic attitude of the so-called leaders, and their failure to explain the true situation to the people, and modify the quarantine and segregation rules. I am glad that the inspection by soldiers has been abandoned. If I am rightly informed, Lord Sandhurst told the members of the deputation that waited upon him, on Wednesday, that the inspection by soldiers was abondoned. Did the leaders convey this intimation to the members of their communities? No, they did not. I have heard sweeping allegations against the Plague Committee about their unsympathetic attitude and insolence to the poor and their lavish expenditure. I do not wish to touch upon this painful subject of controversy, which should be left to some other occasion. I cannot, however, disguise from myself the feeling that there is a concensus of opinion prevailing in all quarters that they have been found wanting. It has been whispered aloud that the same rules if worked with a sympathetic hand and mind would not have caused so much irritation and rupture. Punish rigorously the rioters, but free the innocent people from the operation of hard rules which have caused so much heart-rending and disappointment. Government, in their anxiety to save the people from the plague, will, I am sure, remember that the remedy which is not to the liking of the people, will not be effective, for it will not be adopted willingly or with confidence, which heals every wound.

MR. MALABARI AND THE LAWYERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE " BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Although my acquaintance with the writings of Mr. M. B. Malabari is very limited, yet I know that he has made a reputation for himself as a many-sided publicist and an exponent of all-round progress. The year 1897 is of special interest to us, because of the series of heavy calamities which is brought with it. The review in your issue the other day of Mr. Malabari's latest output of thought presented to the world from Paris in the shape of " India in 1897 " having excited my curiosity to know what light such a close student of Indian questions had to throw upon them, I sent for a copy of the brochure and read it. I am sorry to say that I was sadly disappointed. Instead of finding any new soil broken, I found almost the whole of the pamphlet to be a reproduction, in Mr. Malabari's masterly style, of the utterances and writings of persons interested in and responsible for the solution of Indian political and economical problems of the day. In fact, there is nothing new in the advice which Mr. Malabari offers to England or in the appeal which he makes to India. In saying this I mean no disparagement of the skill with which he has attempted to trace out agreement and harmony between jarring interests and discordant opinions. The only matter for which Mr. Malabari can claim credit for originality is that which is to be found in that part of his pamphlet where he speaks of Mr. Tilak's " Ganpati Mela " movement and the Native Press. After observing how Indians misread Macaulay and Mill, Bentham and Buckle, Mr. Malabari suddenly breaks out in the following strain :—" Poor Macaulay, for one could hardly have foreseen, when carrying his measures for the liberation of the Indian mind, the rise of a mongrel breed of law-mongers and make-bates poisoning the moral and social life of the masses, teaching perjury and forgery to a race whose innocence was once the only handle for ridicule wielded against them by foreign visitors."

This tirade is evidently aimed at the educated natives, particularly that part of them who have taken to the legal profession. I fail to see its relevancy either to Mr. Tilak's " Ganpati Mela " movement or to the Native Press, whose voice, Mr. Malabari deploringly says, is often dominated by an ugly contrast between the public and private life of those whose minds have been liberated to a certain extent, but not the hearts. I venture to say that the fact that the educational system of Macaulay has not, in Mr. Malabari's judgment, produced all the good results which, according to Mr. Malabri, that distinguished statesman had in view when he proposed his scheme of liberal education in India, is no justification for holding up to public ridicule a whole class as a mongrel breed of law-mongers and make-bates, as perjurers and forgerers poisoning the moral and social life of the masses.

Why Mr. Malabari has singled out the class of lawyers for vilification it is not easy to understand. The following passage which occurs in his criticism of the way in which the British Executive deal with what he calls the mosquito scribes of the Native Press may suggest a clue. " . . . But for this infatuation they would have seen long before now the wisdom of encouraging honest journalism, the need of promptly putting down dishonest members of the craft, and more especially their clever instigators from behind, prevent the vehicle of Government advertisement whilst openly they profess loyalty and *pocket favours* and *distinctions* from their unsuspecting patrons." (The italics are mine.) I do not wish it to be understood that Mr. Malabari has no ground to complain that the Government in distributing honours and titles have unjustly neglected him. He has apparently dedicated his life to the noble task of bringing England and India nearer to each other, and neither of them has yet thought it to be its duty to recognise his high services. I appeal to Mr. Malabari's sober judgment to say whether that can be any excuse for him to vent his disappointment on the legal profession.—Yours, &c.,

SHAMARAO VITHAL.

March 14.

COTTON MILL FIRES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE " BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The recent destructive fires in our cotton mills are once more drawing public attention to the best means for putting out the flames when in an incipient stage. One of these means always ready to hand, in addition to the numerous fire buckets, should be the country broom—the " shindi " or date broom. Wherever tried, these brooms have proved successful in beating out and smothering the flames where a copious use of water would have proved unavailing and done more harm than good by damaging card filiets, leather covered rollers, etc., The operatives are more or less accustomed to the vigorous application of brooms on such emergencies, and in this they merely follow the well-known practice among villagers beating out forest fires in a body by long branches of trees. These brooms should be available in every corner of the mill premises for ready use. As I have said, they are useful only in the incipient stage of fires. Nearly two thirds of the fires which occur in London very year are put out by the use of portable hand fire pumps, and their introduction in our mills in addition to the existing fire-extinguishing equipments, is highly desirable. Their handiness for prompt use is their chief recommendation. The Mazagon Mill fire was not brought under control until nearly two hours had been spent with the mill pumps and the Municipal steamers hard at work, so rapid had been the progress of the devouring element. Any means would be welcome, therefore, whereby the progress of the flames once fastened on the combustible materials could be held in check till the powerful appliances for subduing the fire operate fully. This bears on mill construction, especially as regards the flooring.

The entire building made fire-proof is out of question on the score of heavy expense—yet, it has become the fashion of the day to make blow-rooms fire-proof. An attempt in another direction might be made in the mills under construction or projected. Slow burning flooring of American type can be introduced with advantage: the wooden flooring, though saturated with oil, would in that case have practically little or no influence in carrying the fire from one floor to the other. This flooring consists of wooden planks with a layer of finely spread cement or mortar of from 3 inch to 1 inch thickness or with a layer of two to three thicknesses of asbestos paper covered with a second set of hardwood flooringboards. thus effectually minimizing the danger of fire leaping from floor to floor and confining its slow ravages to a part of the building so as to admit of its being brought under control without much difficulty and loss of time and before any considerable damage is done to valuable property.—Yours, &c.,

VINAYAK A. TALCHERKAR.

City Mills, March 12.

WANTED A SANITARY REFORM SOCIETY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE " BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Will you kindly allow me to suggest the advisability of the formation of a society of persons interested in the sanitary well-being of this great city. Carefully organised and judiciously managed such a society, I believe, could command the respect of the Municipal Executive, the New Trust, and Government, and could do an amount of real public service. The society may be required to distribute itself into Committees, each of which would from time to time acquaint itself, by personal observation and careful inquiry, with the sanitary condition and requirements of one or more localities and would submit weekly or bi-weekly reports for the information of the Society and the consideration of the powers concerned. If such observation and inquiry is properly and periodically conducted and the results embodied in sober and respectful language, I, for one, have no doubt of the influence and hearing the society could secure. Then again the Committees could do much to educate the people to appreciate the value of modern sanitary science and the urgent necessity of a large improvement in the habits of living. I trust, sir, the proposal may commend itself to you and to the leaders of thought and light.—Yours, &c.,

R. M. C.

March 11.

"K" BATTERY, Royal Horse Artillery, has been ordered to return to Rawalpindi from Peshawar by route march, as its presence on the frontier is no longer required. The 13th Bengal Lancers also march for Rawalpindi to-day (Monday).

MR. ROBERT STEEL, who left Calcutta on Thursday night, to proceed to England by the mail steamer on was retirement from India, was says the " Englishman" one of the best known and most popular figures in the society of the Metropolis. He is the son of a Liverpool merchant, and came out to this country twenty-seven years ago, where he has ever since been engaged in jute shipping. Mr. Steel was for some years a member of the Viceroy's Council and he also served on the Port Commission. His public services have been rewarded by the decoration of the C. S. I., a very high honour for a non-official, and one which has only been twice so bestowed. Mr. Steel was President of the Bengal Club at the time of the visit paid to Calcutta by the late Duke of Clarence, and presided at a dinner given by the Club in the Prince's honour. Mr. Steel is probably the finest chess player that India has ever seen. Some few years ago he used to play a good deal with the best of the native players of whom he said that they had great natural aptitude for the game although they were deficient in book knowledge and openings. Mr. Steel is well known in chess circles at home, and has held his own against players like Steinitz and Blackburn. Socially and commercially he will be very much missed in Calcutta.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE P and O Co's s s Candia, 4,185 tons, Captain G R Wright arrived in harbour yesterday from London, 16th February, with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's s s Nowshera, 1,988 tons, Captain J Stone, arrived in harbour on Sunday evening from Rangoon 25th February with a general cargo.

THE S S Kirkfield, 2,290 tons, Captain A J Gibson, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta, with a cargo of 5,270 tons of coal. The Vessel is consigned to Messrs W and A Graham and Co.

THE B I S N Co's

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Owing to the death of the Dowager Countess of Elgin there will be no more entertainments at Calcutta Government House this season, and no garden party or dinner will take place on the 17th instant. His Excellency the Viceroy will not be present, as previously arranged, at the Volunteer inspection on the 19th instant, nor will Her Excellency give away the prizes. The annual general meeting of the Countess of Dufferin's Fund at which His Excellency the Viceroy was to have presided to-morrow, is postponed until Tuesday, 22nd.

The Gujarat Cup Pig-sticking Meet has been postponed till the 8th April.

Sovereigns continue to be presented at the Calcutta Mint daily for exchange into rupees. £45,000 were handed in on Thursday.

It is understood that Sir William Lockhart's visit to Landi Kotal last week was to inspect a site for sanitarium quarters for British troops. Colonel Warburton has pointed out an entirely suitable spot. Surgeon-General Thomson also accompanied Sir William Lockhart to Landi Kotal. Presumably if the site is approved of the Khyber will be permanently occupied by the British.

Mr. T. G. D. Innes, Agent on the Balrampur Estate, has compiled and published in pamphlet form an interesting list of the jungle products used by the poor in the famine, showing how each plant was prepared, and what part of it was used for food. Some idea of the resources of the Indian jungle in this respect may be gathered from the fact that Mr. Innes catalogues 115 separate edible products.

Mr. Goodfellow, auditor of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway, it is understood, has accepted the post of Manager of the Burma Railways, *vice* Mr. Herbert, resigned. The appointment is an excellent one. Mr. Goodfellow is a senior Coopers Hill engineer, has been Mr. Wynne's right hand man on the Bengal-Nagpur line, and possesses high administrative qualities.

Reports from Peshawar state that the Rajgul Kuki Khel have sent in a few rifles. While their full "jirgah" was discussing the Government terms in Rajgul a Farid Khel named Majid shot and killed one of his own clan. This incident is said to have upset the "jirgah" arrangements and delayed their movement to Jamrud. There are now 73 Zakka Khel maliks at Jamrud, and arrangements for the surrender of rifles by this clan are proceeding.

The forecast of the oilseed crops of Bengal is on the whole favourable. The character of the season up to and during the time of sowing was so satisfactory that a slight increase over the normal, and a considerable increase over the previous year, in the area under these crops is reported. In 41 out of 45 districts a better crop than last year is reported, and in no case will the crop be less than 9 annas, while Champarun anticipates a 19 anna crop, and it is considered safe to estimate a 14 anna crop for the whole Province. Last year the crop was estimated at 11 annas.

A resolution just issued by the Irrigation Department of the Government of Bengal shows that the area irrigated during the kharif season of 1897-98 was 613,094 acres, as against 595,741 acres in the previous year, the increase being distributed over all the canals except those of the Sone Circle, where seasonable rainfall reduced the demand. Rice of course was the crop to which the bulk of the water was supplied, no less than 564,581 of the total acreage being under that crop. One satisfactory feature about the increase in the area irrigated was that it was mainly due to the renewal of long term leases.

A plague notification has been issued regarding the Jharuda Mela in the Dehra Dun District. No railway tickets have been allowed to be issued for Hardwar and adjacent places to pilgrims or other wishing to book at Jullundur, Ludhiana and stations between these two towns.

News has been received in Colombo that Mr. P. M. Carmichael, Assistant Superintendent of Glenomera estate, has been stabbed by some coolies of the estate. It appears that on Staurday last, for some fault or another, two coolies were reprimanded by Mr. Carmichael, and punished. At this the men grew insolent and stabbed Mr. Carmichael in the neck in three places, one wound being nine inches long. Warrants have been issued by the Police Magistrate of Hatton for the arrest of the coolies.

Lieutenant-Colonel Chattor has been removed from the command of the 1st Battalion Northamptonshire Regiment. Orders to this effect have been received from home, where the report of the court of inquiry into the Saran Sar affair has been under consideration of the Horse Guards. What the court of inquiry had to consider was how it happened that a portion of the Northamptonshire Regiment, during the retirement from Saran Sar on the 9th November, came to be entangled in a deep ravine and ambuscaded. Sir William Lockhart's reference to the affair, in his last despatch, though brief and reserved, indicates sufficiently the official view of the affair: "Had the battalion kept to the high ground where its flanks were protected by the two Sikh regiments, its loss would probably have been small; but unfortunately a route was chosen which offerd every tactical advantage to the enemy, the result being that some of our troops became isolated and were then attacked by overwhelming numbers. Our casualties were 2 British officers and 17 British soldieres killed; and 3 British officers and 35 British soldiers, 1 Native officer, and 6 Native soldiers wounded."

The Kalka-Simla Railway is really to be built. The gauge will probably be 2 ft., and the agency for the construction will be the Delhi-Umballa-Kalka Railway Company, who are financing the project. There is no guarantee or financial responsibility taken by Government. Mr. H. S. Harrington, at present engineer of the Mari-Attock Railway, has been chosen to make the line. The location as far as Solon is pretty well fixed; but onwards to Simla no alignment has been decided upon. Two or three routes have been investigated; but none of these is believed to be the best possible. Work on the railway will begin next October: all preliminary arrangements being made this summer.

A more peculiar story reaches the *Malay Mail* from Taiping. According to its informant, a European hailing from Liverpool was, until recently, at work as a coolie on the Prai Parit Buntar section of the railway extension work. It is alleged that this man, who was formerly a circus peformer, fell upon evil days in Southern India, and, being absolutely starving, entered one of the coolie depots at Negapatam and signed an ordinary coolie agreement. The other coolies nicknamed him Muthoocaruppen. Taking pity upon him or recognizing his superior worth, the Assistant Engineer in charge of the section has now promoted him to be time-keeper. This man is reported to have a wife and children at Home, but cannot leave owing to his bond.

A considerable reduction in retail prices of rice is a sure indication of improved agricultural conditions this year as compared with last. Famine, having done its worst, is now giving place to comparative prosperity, and there is more of hope in the heart of the happy-go-lucky ryot. The decreased cost of rice is most marked throughout Bengal and the North-West Provinces, and wheat and Indian corn are even more markedly reduced. At the present time rice can be obtained anywhere throughout the Provinces named at from four to seven seers the rupee more than at the same time last year, while maize can now be bought in some instances at ten seers per rupee more.

A new process for preventing the decay of wood has recently been introduced and extensive works set up at Millwall for treating timber. The inventor, Mr. Samuel Edward Haskin, has been engaged for the last twenty years in experimenting and perfecting the process in America. Hitherto the method adopted for preventing wood from decay has been by the withdrawal of the sap and the injection of creosote or other antiseptic substances. The Haskin process, on the contrary, retains the sap, but destroys its germinative principle. To procure this result the wood to be treated is placed in a cylindrical heating-chamber and submitted to a medium of superheated air at a pressure fourteen times as great as the normal pressure of the air. The substances composing the sap are by this means chemically changed and from a powerful antiseptic mixture, which becomes consolidated with the fibre, thus strengthening and preserving the wood.

It may be noted as a curious and not uninstructive fact, writes the *Pioneer*, that at the very time when our troops are standing ready to enter the Afridi country to inflict further punishment, if necessary, upon the tribesmen, the Afridi company of the 27th Bombay Infantry, now *en route* to Uganda, is the one which has been pushed on ahead by forced marches. Thus the first reinforcements from India that will reach Major Macdonald will be a few score Afridis, kinsmen of those who have fought our troops so stubbornly. This only goes to show how high a value attaches to the trans-frontier Pathans enlisted in the native army, and we are not sorry that recruiting has once more been opened in the case of the Orakzai and Afridi clans which have submitted. It is believed in Peshawar that 500 of the tribesmen could be at once obtained for East Africa if they were wanted, for the maliks are encouraging the younger men to enlist again, and the latter are eager to serve in our ranks. The Afridis have their own blood-feuds, which they cherish most closely, but they apparently bear no ill-will against the British Government. They have had their fight, taken their punishment "standing," and are now anxious to make peace and serve the Queen-Empress in India or foreign regions, it matters little to them where.

Royalties invariably allow themselves less sleep says a writer in the *Woman at Home* than do ordinary mortals. The Queen, who never goes to bed before twelve o'clock, is awakened soon after seven in the morning, and has a cup of cocoa and some biscuits brought to her at eight, after which she rises immediately. During the day she does not, as any other woman of her age would, seek repose by lying on a sofa. The Prince of Wales is a notoriously bad sleeper—insomnia being the only enemy to his well-being—and the Princess of Wales, although she now allows herself an extra hour in the morning, made it a rule until her children were quite grown up to be up and ready for the day's duties at nine o'clock. Having breakfasted at 8-30, H.R.H. always repaired to the schoolroom immediately afterwards, when the exercises and "copies" written the previous day by her children were brought for her inspection. And this although she never retired before two o'clock in the morning whilst at Marlborough House. For the Princess made it a practice, as so little time was left her during the day, to write her letters "home to Denmark" after twelve o'clock at night, on her return from the great entertainments during the London season. But at Sandringham, when not entertaining large parties, the Princess actually allows herself a little "beauty sleep," and retires at a m re reasonable hour. The Emperor and Empress of Germany are the earliest risers of all European Sovereigns, but with them it is the case of following out the rule of "Early to bed and early to rise makes a man healthy, wealthy, and wise," for, unless actually engaged at a Court festivity, they retire to rest as early as ten o'clock. At five o'clock in the summer and six o'clock in the winter the Emperor is up and about, and the Empress rises only a little later, that she may be ready herself to prepare her lord and master his first cup of coffee. The children of the Imperial pair are brought up to follow their parents' example in this as in every way. The Emperor of Austria is another monarch who breakfasts with the lark, whilst the Empress adopts much the same hours as does a hospital nurse, only allowing herself a short sleep from eleven o'clock at night until three in the morning, when she rises, and insists on the members of her unfortunate suite doing the same, and immediately proceeds for long walks in the mountainous regions, where she usually elects to stay. The King of Italy, again, is a veay early riser and that most energetic of new women and premier beauty among reigning women Sovereigns, the Queen of Porugal, is deeply engaged in medical studies at an hour when the first London milkmaid goes her rounds.

A debate on the Dreyfus affair and the Zola trial took place on February 24 in the Chamber of Deputies. MM. Hubbard and Viviani interpelated the Government with regard to the intervention of Generals de Pellieux and Boisdeffre in the Zola trial, and insisted on maintaining the authority of the civil over the military power. M. Meline replied, declaring that the army was the respectful servant of the law, and laying all the reuponsibility for the excitement and unrest of the past four months on those who had originated the agitation for the revision of the Dreyfus case. A resolution approving M. Meline's declaration was carried by an overwhelming majority.

Some of Lieutenant Henderson's adventures in the Gold Coast hinterland were, it seems even more striking and daring than has as yet appeared. "When Lieutenant Henderson went alone into the Sofa camp at Wae, he was (says the "Outlook") at first treated as a prisoner, and his captors discussed before and with him the manner in which he was to be put to death. The victim listened awhile till he was weary of it. 'Oh, well,' he said, 'I can't be bothered with your arguments. I'm very sleepy; let me know when you have made up your minds,' and off to sleep he went. The unexpected performance saved his life. His calm indifference persuaded Samory's men that they had to do with someone of immense importance. Unwilling to take on themselves the responsibility for his death, they sent him unharmed to Samory's Court in the Jimini country. Once again Lieutenant Henderson saved himself by a like exhibition of courage. He found Samory on a throne surrounded by 4000 warriors; yet when motioned to do homage on his hands and knees he did nothing of the sort. He simply sat on the throne beside Samory, shaking that monarch warmly by the hand. Thanks to this, and to nothing else, he was accepted as the representative of a great Sovereign, instead of a captive doomed to death. He talked to Samory of the Queen, and Samory talked of himself. Thus a mission which might have ended, as so many African missions have ended, in a terrible silence and a suspicion of unspeakable horrors, did in fact end in a valuable basis for future relations between Great Britain and a Mohammedan Power." Who shall say (asks the *Outlook*) that we have lost the dash and pluck of the Elizabethan adventurers?

Attention has lately been called to the investigation of Dr. G. S. Hall, President of Clark University, on the things that most arouse fear. Taking the subjects broadly, it appeared that out of 298 classes of objects dreaded by 1,707 individuals, thunder and lightning were the ones creating the greatest alarm and anxiety. And yet, ar pointed out by one of the electrical journals, a thunder-storm might compare with John Bright's express train as the safest thing on earth to be in. Records have been carefully kept of accidents and deaths fr m lightning stroke or thunderbolt, and they are apparently on the decline, the period of 1890-93 showing only 193 deaths a year for the whole United States. On the other hand, 200 people are drowned in New York City every year, 150 are burned or scalded to death, and 500 die from falls of various kinds. It is the rarest thing in the world, literally, for any one of Greater New York's citizens to be killed by lightning, and yet when a thunder-storm invades this region most of the three million inhabitants are decidedly fearful and uncomfortable. The statistics show that, in respect of immunity from accident by lightning, the modern city is infinitely safer than the open country

Mrs. Josephine Butler forwards to the "Daily Chronicle" a letter from Count A. Moltke, King's Chamberlain, Copenhagen, expressing his regret to learn that some ladies, of the English aristocracy and two ladies of the Royal Family had signed a petition for the re-establishment of the C. D. Acts in India.

The inquiry into the wreck of the Channel Queen disaster closed at Plymouth on Feb. 24. The Court found that the vessel struck in consequence of being continued too long on her course in thick weather; and that the master and chief mate were both in default. The master's certificate was suspended for three months, and the mate was censured.

The inquest on the bodies of Marta Wysocka, twenty-seven, and Clement Kuczmierowich, twenty-two, who were shot in Brick lane, Spitalfields, by Frederick Karaczewski, now under remand on a charge of murder, was concluded on Feb 24. Ada Kawolske, the woman who was wounded in the affair, stated in evidence that Wysocka had arranged with three lodgers in the house to attack Karaczewski. The jury found a verdict of manslaughter against Karaczewski in the case of the male deceased, and one of accidental death in the case of the woman.

It is rumoured from Killarney that it is the intention of the Duke and Duchess of York to return to Irelanfi this summer and pay another visit to County Kerry. The time arranged for the visit is said to be July. It is also stated that the Prince and Princess of Wales intend to visit Dublin during the Horse Show week in August.

DR. ARNOTT ON THE PLAGUE.

Brigade-Surgeon Lieutenant-Colonel James Arnott, M.D., gave the following Address to an open meeting of the Medico-Chirurgical Society of Glasgow University.

We take the report from the "Scottish Medical and Surgical Journal" of January:—

It is unnecessary to apologise for the subject chosen. Plague has fortunately been unknown in this country for several hundred years, and you are therefore not familiar with its clinical features, and, indeed, it was till recently a subject studied chiefly by those who are fond of antiquarian research. But its prevalence during the past three years in various parts of our possessions in the East has made it necessary for you to revise your knowledge and to prepare yourselves to encounter it. Some of you are likely to go to the East where plague may be met with, and there is a chance, though not a probability, that it may spread to Europe. There is besides the interest attached to it from the magnitude of its results, the terrible mortality it causes, the mysterious way it spreads, and the terror it causes, in any community where unfortunately it is introduced.

I do not propose, and time does not permit me, to enter into any lengthened account of the history of plague.

It appears to have been frequently epidemic in all parts of the old world from the very earliest times, of which we have authentic records, and the view may be accepted that it has existed as long as any disease we know.

To those who are interested in such inquiries I commend the description in the book of Samuel, how the Philistines of Gath were smitten with a great destruction, and had *emerods* in their secret parts, and how they made an offering of *five golden* Emerods and five golden "mice," for the plague was on them all; and the description of the destruction of Sennacherib, which is supposed to have been by some epidemic.

In connection with these passages I wish to point out to you that, as I am informed, the word *emerods* should be translated glandular swellings. That in the Egyptian history of the destruction of Sennacherib's host it is recorded that mice were related to it, and that in the account given by Herodotus it is stated that mice destroyed the quivers and bow strings of the Assyrians, and ate the thongs by which they managed their shields, and left them unable to defend themselves.

Further, that mice were the symbol of secret destructiveness, and frequently associated with plagues; and that Apollo, the sender of diseases, is often represented in statues holding a mouse in the hand or with a mouse under the foot.

And when we consider that these events occurred in a locality long known as the home of plague, that in the Bombay epidemic an outbreak of plague was commonly preceded or accompanied by a sickness and mortality among rats and mice, and that glandular swellings (emerods) are the most common symptom of plague, it seems likely that Sennacherib's host was destroyed by plague, and that the disease was known to the ancient Israelites. To propitiate a disease or the god of a disease, as the Philistines did, is the custom in the East to this day, as, for instance, when the natives of India during an epidemic of small-pox make offerings to the deity of small-pox, or have processions and ceremonies to propitiate the god of plague.

Since the commencement of the Christian era there are records of frequent epidemics of plague, and it generally appears to have spread from Asiatic countries, and especially from Egypt and the countries near the Levant to Europe. Amongst others a very notable outbreak is recorded during the Saracenic conquest of Egypt. And in the fourteenth century it spread over nearly the whole of Europe. Probably other diseases may have been mixed up with plague, but the epidemics of that century known as the Black Death caused an enormous mortality.

From this time epidemics were so frequent and so widespread that plague may be described as having become endemic in Europe, and this things continued till the Great Plague of London in 1664-65, after which it appears to have begun to recede from Europe.

In the eighteenth century there were epidemics in Europe, mostly in the South and East, and the Great Plague of Marseilles in 1720, so well described by Bertrand and others, deserves mention. There was also a very severe outbreak in 1743 in Messina, said to have been caused by infection by a ship from Corfu, on board of which were some suspicious cases.

From this time Europe has been free from any extensive outbreak of plague, and subsequently there is a history of its occurrence in Asia, with occasional extensions to Europe—as, for instance, the outbreaks in Malta and the Ionian Islands in 1813 and 1815.

The condition of a town affected by plague is wretched, and has afforded a theme to many writers—the Great Plague of London is described in Defoe's "Journal of a Citizen," the Plague in Florence in the introduction to Boccaccio's "Decameron," and in Milan in Manzoni's "Promessi Sposi."

There is a considerable literature describing epidemics in Europe, and throughout most of these there occur frequent allusions to some matters which appear to be common to all epidemics—viz, a gradual infection of a place, occupying perhaps, some months, during which time it appears to have been of an alarming mortality; a disposition on the part of the people, and sometimes on the part of the responsible authorities, to minimise its dangers, and to avoid measures which would be disagreeable or difficult to carry out; a persistent attempt to conceal cases, and to evade or resist efforts to stamp out the disease; flight of a large proportion of the inhabitants, and then panic; the greatest distress; the people utterly cowed by the misfortunes; all commercial operations hampered or stopped, and the authorities now eager to do what the medical profession had perhaps recommended from the beginning.

In Asia there have been frequent epidemics in Turkish Arabia and Persia, and there is a very good report on one of these by the late Surgeon-Major Colville, I.M.S., who was Residency Surgeon at Baghdad. There has always been some anxiety lest plague should be imported into India, as about ten years ago some action was taken in Bombay—in particular it was feared that the disease might be imported in wool. In India it is probable that plague has occurred from time immemorial, but the earliest authentic descriptions of it are those of White, M'Adam, and Gilder, in the Transactions of the Medical and Physical Society of Bombay. It was very prevalent in parts of Gujerat, Kattywar, and Cutch in 1815, and in 1833 at Pali, in Marwar, in Rajputana. Hence the name Pali Plague. There have been numerous outbreaks on the slopes of the Himalayas, at Gharwal and Kumaon. Its presence in China did not attract much attention till the severe outbreak in Hong-Kong in 1894 and 1895, but it is now known that it has for long been endemic in Yunnan, with frequent epidemic outbreaks in the large towns.

Bombay, therefore, though it generally escaped until 1896, has always been in reach of plague, and danger of its importation has constantly become greater with increased and more rapid steam communication, and this danger is referred to in a memorandum on the subject of hospitals for infectious disease which I submitted to the Bombay Municipal Corporation in 1889.

Bombay at one time was so unhealthy that "three monsoons were the life of a man," and there are here and there records of years of great sickness. It is possible that plague may have occurred, but there is no evidence of it, and it is not described, and does not appear to have been seen by so capable and careful observers as Morehead, or Peat, or Carter. And during the past thirty years, in which Bombay has been well supplied with hospitals, and there has been, besides European officers of the Indian Medical Service, a considerable and very intelligent body of native practitioners, no cases of plague have been admitted into the Bombay hospitals, no cases reported as having occurred in the native town, and no mention of it in the reports of the Health Officer of Bombay. While it is impossible to say that no case occurred, no case is known to have occurred previous to the Monsoon of 1896.

Originally, Bombay was an island, or rather group of islands, extending from Colaba Point, on the south, where the European garrison is stationed, to Salsette and the mainland on the north; but the separate islands have long been connected by causeways and by filling in the channels which at high tide separated them, and now Bombay may be described as built on a narrow and flat tongue of land surrounded on three sides by the sea. It is deeply indented on the south by Back Bay between Colaba and Malabar Hill, the residential quarter for Europeans. In the Fort District, so called from having formerly been enclosed by the ramparts of the Fort, are the banks, European merchants and other offices. It is one of the great business quarters of Bombay, and has, besides a considerable population of Parsees some Hindus and Mohammedans, and a few Europeans. All the rest of Bombay is native town.

The public health of Bombay used to be extremely bad, but within the last thirty-five years or thereabouts, especially the earlier parts of this period, much good sanitary work has been done, especially the organisation of a Municipal Health Department successfully achieved by the late Surgeon-General Hewlett, C.I.E. and his successor, the present Health Officer Brigade-Surgeon Lt.-Colonel Weir; the introduction of a pure water supply from artificial lakes at Vehar, Tools and Tansa; the enforcement of compulsory vaccination which followed the great small-pox epidemic of 1876; some supervision of house building, though much is still wanting in this direction; the provision of good markets, and some attempts at improving drainage and sewerage. And to these must be added education of the people, which, from the sanitarian point of view, has already borne some fruit, and may be expected to bear more in the future.

During this time when so much was done the Municipal Administration was practically in the hands of Europeans, men selected for ability and energy, who had nearly a free hand, and who had the confidence and support of Government. In no other way could the work have been done, for the natives had neither the ability nor energy nor knowledge to carry through such reforms. And later, when the Bombay Municipal Corporation was formed and there was nominally popular Municipal Government, it was still the European Executive, aided by European members of the Corporation, who did the work, supported by some of the most capable native gentlemen.

Unfortunately, the last Municipal Act, though on paper it has given Bombay an excellent Municipal Constitution, has not had as successful results as its partizans hoped for. For various reasons the Corporation is not popular with Europeans. It is difficult to get them to serve on it, and they have not the power they should have. The natives are now always in a large majority, are not of the same standing as in the earlier years of municipal history, and a large proportion are interested in house property. The result is that the Municipal Executive have difficulty in their work and are discouraged, there is a good deal of factious opposition and race feeling, and the sanitary condition of Bombay has deteriorated. Long before the plague there was a strong feeling among the Europeans, shared by some of the natives, that a municipality which is practically native cannot administer a large, popular, busy Oriental town up to the level of European sanitary opinion.

The population of Bombay is very various and migratory. It receives people from all part of India and Asia, and almost from all parts of the world. People of different countries and different castes congregate as separate communities in overcrowded and insanitary houses, tied together by caste, occupation, and habits, with little sympathy with the rest of the population, tenacious of their own way of living, and always passively opposing any interference, and concealing disease. The sanitary administration of Bombay with its various people—Europeans, Parsees, Mahomedans divided into many sections, and Hindus with innumerable subdivisions—is very difficult.

Overcrowding is a great evil in Bombay, and is practically unchecked, as there are no building laws strong enough. It exceeds the worst parts of the worst towns in the United Kingdom, and the houses have grave sanitary defects. I have seen rooms occupied and no doubt slept in which had no window or means of ventilation except the door, and so dark that at noon one required a light. Some of the houses are immense, and have as many as 110 rooms and 500 inhabitants.

The conservancy system is partly by halalcores who daily remove night soil to depots where it is discharged into sewers, and partly by sewers. There are separate drains for storm waters. In many parts there are cesspools for village wastes from kitchens and bathrooms, but there is no doubt that considerable quantity of sewage finds its way into drains and cesspools. The main sewers and drains run from south to north, and are discharged into the sea at Worli, and as Bombay is very flat and the gradient insufficient, powerful pumps are necessary. Recently the Shone system has been introduced for the Colaba district. The food supply of Bombay is good. A large number of the people are vegetarians, either by caste or by poverty. A scorbutic taint is common and many are ill-nourished. The climate of Bombay is warm and moist and equable. The population by last census was 821,764.

Such, then, is Bombay—a populous city within the tropics, crowded with people of many nationalities, religions, and castes, well supplied with good water and good food, finely placed and surrounded on three sides by the sea, and with an equable if somewhat enervating climate, but with an imperfect conservancy and sewage system, with the poor shamefully overcrowded in insanitary buildings, the evils of which however are somewhat lessened by the climate which encourages the people to live much out of doors, and with open windows.

It is not known from whence plague was imported into Bombay. I have heard of no evidence settling this point. Neither have I heard during my long residence there of the disease being endemic, and that therefore the epidemic could possibly be a rapid conflagration under favourable conditions of a smouldering fire. There is no record of any person sick of plague arriving in Bombay previous to August 1896. There had been an increase of fever in the district (Mandvie) where plague broke out, but it was not till the end of September that plague was recognised, and the first cases had not come from abroad. Among the first cases in August were two Multanis, who four days before, falling sick, had returned from a pilgrimage to Nassick. The other cases seen about this time were not new comers. Later some curious cases resembling plague were reported from strangers arriving in Bombay from Suez, but these may not have been plague.

In the absence of positive evidence we can only conjecture from whence it may have been brought.

Plague is endemic at Kumaon and Gharwal, near which is Hurdwar, a holy place to which Hindus go in great numbers as pilgrims. There was an epidemic in those districts as late as 1894, and this is therefore a possible source of infection of Bombay. I find also that in March 1897, cases of plague occurred in a village near Okhimath on the main route from Hurdwar to Kedarnath in the north of the Gharwal district, where there are shrines visited by pilgrims from the Hurdwar fair. These were supposed to be local cases not connected with Bombay. Anyone who has seen a native's baggage understands how plague could be conveyed in it, but the distance from Hurdwar to Bombay is so great that, as natives travel slowly, no one sick of plague could have reached Bombay—a convalescent might, especially in one of those very mild cases which occur in plague as in other diseases, and in which the patient is not confined to bed.

It is possible that the disease may have come from Hong-Kong. There was epidemic there in 1894 and 1896. Plague occurred in London on board a steamer arrived from Bombay, and it is quite possible that cases might occur in Bombay on arrival from Hong-Kong, and I look on Hong-Kong as a probable source. It may have come *via* the Persian Gulf from Turkish Arabia, but we have not heard of any epidemic there recently, except some fever in Central Asia, of which the precise nature has not been published. From any of these places it could have been imported in clothing or merchandise, and Mandvie, where the epidemic first appeared, is close to the docks and railway termini, and is a very important trading quarter likely to receive goods from all parts, and to it people engaged in trade would come. The first attacked were Hindus. The invasion of Bombay by plague was similar to what is recorded of other places. A slow gradual growth of the epidemic for several months, then a very great mortality for about three weeks, and then a very gradual subsidence. Although the first cases were seen in August it was not till December that the death-rate became alarming, and during the whole of October it was almost stationary in December the death-rate was doubled, in January and February it was trebled, although by this time flight of the inhabitants had diminished the population by about one-half. From the middle of February the death rate rapidly declined.

There was but little interference with the movement of people from Mandvie to other parts of Bombay, and yet, though sporadic cases occurred, the disease was slow in attaining epidemic; proportions it became epidemic in Lower Colaba in October; in Umarkhadi, Dongri and Chuckla in the beginning, second week, and middle of November; in the Fort and Esplanade in December; in Upper Colaba at the end of January. I have no data showing when it became epidemic in other districts, but some were much later, and in some of the outlying districts it was becoming severely epidemic when it had declined or nearly ceased in Mandvie.

Similar results were observed up country, and to illustrate this a very interesting map was compiled by Surgeon-Captain Grayfoot, Secretary to the Surgeon-General, I. M. S. Not invariably, but generally, there was a considerable interval between the first imported case and the first indigenous case, and again a considerable interval before the disease became epidemic—for instance, an imported case was reported from Poona on October 8th, 1896, an indigenous case on January 4th, 1897; but it was not till a considerable time after this that plague became epidemic. At Mandvie,' in Cutch, an imported case on October 3rd, an indigenous case on January 4th; and a severe epidemic some months later. At Sholapore, an imported case on December 17th, 1896; an indigenous case on September 28th, 1897; and there is now (November) a severe epidemic there. In Surrachee, first indigenous case in December, but about a month elapsed before there was a pronounced epidemic.

In old records of plague in Europe we find similar facts. Equally striking is the slow and quiet, but certain, way in which plague, once it has obtained a good foothold, creeps all over a town, leaving no district untouched. Many districts in Bombay escaped for a long time, and hoped to be altogether preserved, but in one after another the disease became epidemic. On Malabar Hill nothing serious occurred till about six months after plague began in Mandvie, but in the end there was hardly a bungalow where cases did not occur among the servants.

And it spreads not only through a town, but all over a country—it has spread over the whole of the Bombay Presidency, and is now severely epidemic in Surat, Poona, and Sholapore. There is a danger, which I hope will be averted, of its spreading all over India, and if, as cholera has done, it spreads along the trade routes from India to Persia and Central Asia, there will be danger of its reaching Europe. But there is this consolation that, however it may vary in its intensity, plague ceases at last—whether it be by gradual attenuation of the microbe, or by having attacked everyone susceptible etc the disease and widespread though it is in India, it will in the end die out.

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HIGH COURT.—Appellate Side.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Parsons and the Hon. Mr. Justice Ranade.)

EASEMENT IN RESPECT OF PORTIONS OF A HOUSE FORMERLY BELONGING TO ONE OWNER.

MAGANLAL DHARAMCHAND VS KESHAVLAL LULLUBHOY.

This waw a second appeal from a decision of Mr. T. D. Fry, Joint Judje of Ahmedabad, in appeals Nos. 320 and 325 of 1895. Mr. G. M. Tripathi appeared for Maganlal, the original defendant and appellant; and Mr. G. S. Rao appeared for Keshavlal, the original plaintiff and respondent.

A house was on a partition divided into two and separated by a wall. On the side of one of the houses there were some windows in the wall which overlooked the roof of the other. Held that unless the easement was one of necessity, it could not be acquired without an enjoyment before suit of twenty years after the separation. There could be no acquisition while the houses were the property of one person. The facts will appear sufficiently stated in the following Judgment:—

Mr. Justice Parsons, in delivering the court's decision, said: The Joint Judge has, it appears, not very clearly understood the rights of this case and his judgment cannot be accepted. The premises in question formed originally one house, but were, on a partition divided into two and separated by a wall, thus making two distinct houses, one of which has now devolved on the plaintiff, and the other on the defendant. The plaintiff's case rests on the following allegations—at the time of the partition the plaintiff's house was higher than the defendant's and had in the wall above the roof of the defendant's house three windows by which light and air were admitted into his kitchen. In 1892, in the absence of the plaintiff, the defendat raised his house and pulling down the wall rebuilt it, leaving only one window in it. When plaintiff came to know of this he remonstrated, whereupon the defendant promised not to erect any wall on the west and north of his building but to keep these sides open so that the window leading into the kitchen should not be blocked up. Relying on this promise the plaintiff took no action then, but as the defendant is now building walls on the west and north he brings this suit and asks for the following reliefs;—(1). For an injunction prohibiting the defendant from putting up walls to the north and west of his storey and from attaching shutters to the windows and jalies that have been put on the north. (2). For an injunction requiring the defendant not to obstruct the plaintiff from putting two jalies in place of the old ones that the defendant has removed. (3). Requiring the defendant not to cut the eave projections of the plaintiff's roof and not to raise any structure on the middle wall. The Judge finds that the plaintiffs kitchen used to receive light and air from the openings in the wall, but he does not say whether an easement has been acquired or not. He gives the date of partition as about 1878 that is less than 20 years before suit. If that is the correct date, then except of necessity no easement can have been acquired for there could be no acquisition while the houses were the property of one person. There is reason to think that the date 1878 is a mistake. If the easement is found to have been acquired, then the existence of the alleged agreement will have to be considered. The Judge is very vague on this part of the case. He appears to think that the plaintiff acted on the window as a substitute for the former openings, but he does not say what the defendant promised to do in return. It is, however, only on the alleged promise being proved that the plaintiff would be entitled to ask for its specific performance, namely, that no wall should be erected either on the north or west sides. If no such promise is proved, then the case will have to be dealt with as an ordinary case of obstruction of an easement, and it will have to be determined whether the suit is brought within time, and if it is, whether an injunction should be granted or only damages, and if the former then to what extent. The Judge has ordered the defendant to abstain from closing the windows now existing in the northern wall of the room on his third floor. This is not intelligible, and it is not easy to see how a person can be ordered to keep his own windows open so as to admit light and air from his house through them into the house of another. Probably there is some mistake in the wording of the order. The order not to cut the plaintiff's eaves would only be justified if the plaintiff had by prescription acquired the right of having his eaves project over the defendant's property. There is no finding as to this. For the above reasons we think the trial of the appeal has been so defective that we cannot accept the conclusion. We reverse the decree and remand the appeal for retrial. Costs to abide the result.

RAILWAY TRAVELLING IN CEYLON.

The *Times* of Ceylon of the 9th instant in its own peculiar style gives the following account of a railway journey in the island:—

The latest incident on the railway not allowed for in the theoretical time-table is amusing in spite of the fact that it was extremely ackward for not a few who were on the train at the time. It occured on Sunday night. The last train down the seaside line had been availed of by several people, amongst them a party of Europeans bent on dining at the Mount. The train progressed satisfactorily as far as Wellawatte, at which station it had to be passed by an up-train from Galle. Accordingly the down train, after finishing its business at the station, ran into the siding and there lay waiting the up-train which that night was a good five minutes late. The passengers, especially the hungry diners, chafed at the delay; but they were relieved when the up-train came in and patiently awaited its departure, which occurred in due course. But then a strange thing happened. Their iron horse had steam up and was fretting to move on southwards; but no word to go came from the official starter—the Stationmaster on duty at Wellawatte station platform. That incarnation of suburban importance and official resource was engaged otherwise, striding up and down the platform getting up a series of illuminations on his own account by striking matches, and apparently looking for something in the dark. An inquiry from one of the passengers who wanted to get on solved the mystery. There was no staff for the train to proceed on with. Following custom, when the up-train had come in, the Stationmaster had given the driver the staff which the down-train had brought and which would enable him to go on to Bambalapitiya, and he had trusted to a cooly to take from the up-train driver the staff necessary to permit of the down-train going to the Mount. The cooly had done his duty; he had taken the Mount Lavinia section staff all right; but he had a grudge against the Wella-watte Stationmaster, and he had jumped on the up-train and gone on to Colombo taking the staff with him. The Stationmaster thought that the man's spirit of revenge would not induce him to go the length of travelling all the way to Marandahn with the staff, and, so he asked the passengers to bear themselves with patience; while he sent men with lamps up the line to pick up the staff wherever the porter might have dropped it. The hungry men for Mouut Lavinia and others waited a while for the accomplishment of this; but it was so long in coming that they eventually decided to walk down the line and let the train pick them up where it could. Following out this intention they got out and trod the sleepers southward, and at last they reached the Mount—too late at night for the dinner they had started for; very vexed, and very angry, and very tired; but withal inwardly cherishing the consolatory knowledge that they had reached the Mount before the train. Now some of those disappointed diners are preparing a claim against Government for refund of their rail-fares and for compensation for the dinner they lost, but had to pay for.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week endad 29th January, 1898, on 481 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated.]	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	63,000	1,75,000	4,000	2,42,000
Or per mile of Railway	137	379	9	525
For previous 3 weeks of half-year.	2,02,000	5,58,000	12,000	7,72,000
Total for 4 weeks	2,65,000	7,33,000	16,000	10,14,000
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,02,283	1,74,301	8,282	2,84,766
Per mile of Ry do.	222	378	18	618
Total to corresponding date do.	4,67,783	6,63,548	17,014	11,48,345

Decrease for the week ..... Rs. 42,766
Ditto. to date 1,34,345

I. M. RAILWAY.

W. E. 19th February 1898.

Description.	1898.	1897.	Inc. for the week.	Dec. for the week.	Aggregate Inc.	Aggregate Dec.
Miles Open	940	940	...	...	...	...
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Passengers	40,370	57,301	...	16,931	...	4,327
Parcels, &c.	87,609	76,391

ECHOES OF SCIENCE.

A CALCULATING prodigy was recently brought before a select audience at the "Hotel des Societes Savantes," Paris. M. Diamandi, as he is called, was born at Pylaros, in the Ionian Islands, in 1803, and while at school showed a remarkable talent for mathematics. At the same time, he did not discover his talent until one day he was obliged to make a mental calculation, and was surprised at the facility with which he did it. He belongs to a large, healthy family of fourteen brothers and sisters engaged in the grain trade. He is powerfully built and does not look intellectual, but, in addition to his calculating gift, he writes verses and romances.

He was asked how many seconds there are in 87 centuries, including the bissextile years, and replied almost immediately "274,551,120,000," the right answer. He extracted the square and cube roots from numbers of six figures. He was given five different arithmetical operations to do altogether, namely a substraction of ten figures, a multiplication of three figures, a double multiplication of two figures, the raising of an integer to its 27th power and multiplication of the result by an integer, the division of a number of three figures by one of five figures and in 43 minutes he gave the combined answers long before they were worked out on paper by the person who put the question. He repeated from memory 133 figures written on the black board and indicated the place of each. Unlike Inaudi, who trusted to his auditive memory, and had to repeat the figures, Diamandi relies on his visual memory, and has only to see them.

The Phonendoscope is a new apparatus of Dr. Bianchi of the University of Parma, which enables a surgeon to trace distinctly the precise form and position of the viscera in the trunk. It does so with more precision than the Rontgen rays, and it requires no expensive electric apparatus. It is, in fact a species of stethoscope.

M. Bonnier has been trying the effect of Rontgen rays on the growth of seeds, especially bindweed seed, while preserving the grains from the influence of heat and the electricity. He finds that the growth of the plant is markedly quickened by the rays. His experiments were brought before the Academie des Sciences.

M. Joly, in a paper to the Academie des Sciences, recently, showed that phosphorous exists in the state of phosphoric acid in the living cells of the muscles and brain. M. Moissan has also pointed out that if phosphorus existed there in the state of a mealloid it would produce phosphoretted hydrogen when living matters were placed in a hydrogen producer, whereas it does not.

M. Ducrete has made the curious observation that American linen ("linge Americain") becomes quite fluorescent in the Rontgen rays, and he states that it is possible to make fluorescent screens for use with the rays by the process employed to fabricate the linen.

In Belgium the peach is grafted on the red plum and the soil is rendered calcareous by applying a bushel of lime to each tree and manuring it thoroughly. The trees are trained on the sunny side of houses. To shelter the buds at the time of flowering, boughs from other trees are stuck among the branches, or else a mosquito netting or a shelter of straw placed over them. These protections are usually applied at the beginning of March, and not removed till all danger of frost is past.

Perhaps it is owing to Lord Kelvin's paper at Toronto in which he showed that the existing fuel of the world would only last 500 years, that the Canadian Government have changed their policy with regard to the timber of Manitoba and the North-West. The heavier belts are to be withdrawn from settlement, and young trees to be saved for the future. Guardians will be appointed to take care of the reserves, especially in the Turtle and Moose Mountain regions. Fires, and the cutting of young trees by settlers will be prevented as far as possible. Roads are also to be made though the reserves between the lakes.

At a recent meeting of the Berlin Anthropological Society Professor Virchow exhibited and described several skulls from ancient pre-Columbian graves in Guatemala. They were distinguished by artificial flatness to a degree not observed in any other American Indian skulls. The deformity was a flattened forehead sloping upward, as produced by the Natchez, who were celebrated by Chateaubriand, and seen in many of the Mayan works of art.

According to experiments of Mr. E. L. Thorndike of Columbia University, made on cats, chickens, dogs, monkeys, and other animals, there is no trace of rational inference in their learning of tricks. Accident is the teacher. A lucky hit prepares the way for another, and the habit thus formed will override the natural instincts of the animal.

Large works for preserving timber by a new process have been started at Millwall. The process, due to Mr. S. E. Haskin an American, consists in submitting the wood to the action of superheated air at a pressure of 14 atmospheres. The sap is there by altered chemically, and made a preservative.

The image of objects in our eyes is inverted, yet we see them right side up. Professor G. M. Stratton, of the University of California, explains this fact by the mind rectifying the image on the retina. He wore inverting glasses for eight days, thus producing images right side up on the retina, and soon learned to refer them to their correct positions. On doffing the glasses everything seemed upside down at first, but again he soon rectified his impression.

Mr. David Paterson, of Leabank, Rosslyn, Midlothian, has written to "Nature" on the use of oat smut as a pigment. The smut forms on ears of oats, and is of a deep brown or sepia colour. Employed as a water-colour it stands the light well. The smut is moistened with a few drops of alchol, and then mixed with gum and water to make a water-colour pigment. On diluting it with water or Chinese white pleasing brown tints are got.

The plan of MM. Godard and Surcouf for reaching the North Pole by balloon from Spitzbergen is described in "Himmel and Erde," the balloon would be very large, and the leakage of gas would be compensated by spare gas in twelve small balloons serving as gasometers. The aeronauts count on being sixty days aloft, and propose to take seven persons with them including a chemist, meteorologist, and physician.

Craniologists are prone to assume that the principal, and indeed, the only good criterion of race is the shape of the skull, and skulls are divided into two extreme forms, the long or dolichocephalic, and the round or brachycephalic type. France possesses both types in her population, the central inhabitants being broadheaded as a rule, and the northern and southern longheaded. According to MM. Lapouge and Ammon, the longheaded districts are the most prosperous and industrious, hence they conclude that length of skull is an advantage. But is it? Dr. Brunton points out that it may be a consequence, not a cause of prosperity, and it should be borne in mind that the broadheads of France occupy the mountainous and more sterile parts.

It is proposed to extend the University of Aberdeen, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer has agreed to receive a deputation on the subject. An anonymous donor has offered £10,000 towards the scheme provided the Government supply £20,000.

M. Arsene Dumont accounts for the well-known fall in the birth-rate in France and New England by the principle of democracy, which, he argues, tends to promote individualism and in the efforts of the individual to live his or her own life, the numerical increase of the race must decline, unless some remedy is found in science, the French and Americans are consequently in danger of extinction as a race.

For some time past there has been great excitement in the countries which produce sweet wines, says the *Schw. Wein Zeitung*, for it has been shown that a large number of mites are found in such wines as Malaga, Muscatel, Samos, &c. Up to the present it was believed that liquids, and specially alcoholic ones, were free from these animals, and that mites only occurred on dry foods stored in dark and especially in damp rooms. Now this opinion must be discarded as erroneous, for the sweet wines do not contain isolated mites, but large quantities of each, and grown ones as well as numerous young, which shows that they multiply readily and quickly in the liquid. The mite discovered in the sweet wines is the *Acarus passulorum*, which is found on dried prunes, figs, &c. Examination of the wines infested with mites has on a whole not given a very bad result, inasmuch as the taste of the wine is not changed and its alcohol is not perceptibly decreased. The mite seems to subsist on the vegetable cells of the yeast, which it sucks out. It has also been established with tolerable certainty how the mites get into the wine. If wine prepared from fresh grapes should contain mites it may be taken for granted that it has been poured into an imperfectly cleaned cask, in which there had been a wine infested with mites. Hence attention should be paid to scald the casks previously with hot water. In any event it is not necessary to throw away wine containing mites. The animals remain on the surface, forming a whitish layer. Hence, it suffices to filter the wine before it is placed on the market. Finally, light also kills the mite, and by exposing the bottle to it for some hours, one is sure of exterminating the animals, if any are still present.

THE ALBION MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP —Pure, Mild, and Emollient.—This essentially complexion Soap is most agreeable and beneficial in use, especially where the skin is sensitive, or has become roughened by exposure on land or sea. It never irritates, and hence with its soothing and lessening purifying tendency is particularly valuable in ho climates. A luxury for the Toilet and the Bath indispensable for Ontdren, Creamy lathers, delicately perfumed. Sold by all Chemists and Stores.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G.W. ROUGHTON, A.D.C., COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 15th March, 1898.

1. There will be Squard drill at both Head-quarters to-day Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, at 8-30 p.m.
2. There will be class firing at Coorla on Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday. Train leave Victoria Terminus at 6 a.m., and Byculla 6-12 a.m., (local time). Members are reminded that class firing must be completed by the end of March 1898.
3. It is notified for information that Sunday the 20th inst. will be the last day available for the Carter Cup.
4. Drill and Guard Mounted Competition will take place at the Town Hall on Saturday next the 19th inst. Fall in at 5 p.m. sharp.
Dress drill order with arms. Putties to be worn.
5. The proficiency class will meet at Nesbit Road Head-quarters to-day, and at Fort on Thursday at 8-45 p.m.
6. Leave of absence for 6 months has been granted to Gr. Dieleb from this date.
7. The following members having joined are taken on the strength of the Corps and are posted as under from the 1st and 8th respectively :—Gr M D Dessy, No 1 Company, No 4 Subdivision ; and Gr G A Anthony, No 2 Company, No 2 subdivision.

By Order
A. J. PEILE, Lieut, R.A.,
Adjutant B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY COLONEL R. S. BROWN V. D., COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 15th March, 1898.

1. The Regiment will parade on Thursday next the 17th inst., at 5-45 a.m. at the Gymkhana end of the parade ground, for Commanding Officer's parade. Dress—Review order, Khaki.
2. Members who have not completed their class firing are requested to do so by the 31st instant.
3. Garrison Orders Nos. 854 and 856 of the 12th February 1898 are published for information :—
A Board of Examination composed as under will assemble on the General Parade Ground, at 7 a.m., on Wednesday, the 23rd March 1898, to examine candidates of the Bombay Volunteer Rifle Corps for Proficiency certificates.
President—Major W Maclaughlin, 1st Shropshire L.I.
Members—Captain G W Mitchell, 21st Bombay Infantry, and Capt in C Moss, Adjutant, Bombay Vol Rifles.
4. A Company of the 21st Bombay Infantry will parade.
The General Officer Commanding will take the annual Inspection of the Bombay Volunteer Rifle Corps on the General Parade ground at 5 p.m., on Saturday the 26th March 1898.
4. The "Highland Cup," presented by C. E. Phillimore, Esq., will be fired for on the Coorla Range at 6-45 a.m. on Wednesday next, the 16th instant.

CONDITIONS.

Open only to adult members with less than 5 years service. Cadet service not to count.
Distance 200 and 500 yards.
Positions—200 yards, standing ; 500 yards, any military.
No. of Shots.—Seven, and one sighting shot at each distance.
5. C Company Team will fire for the Bayley Shield and Nicholson Cup on Saturday morning the 19th instant.
6. The following member having joined is taken on the strength of the Corps from this date and posted to G Company :—No 4380 Vol G J Smith.

By Order,
C. MOSS, Captain,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, March 12.)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Mr E B Steedman has been permitted to resign H M's Indian Civil service, with effect from the 1st March 1898.

The services of Surg-Col G W R Hay, M D, I M S (Bombay), are replaced at the disposal of the Military Dept, with effect from the 11th Dec 1897.

Surg-Capt Ejit Sharman, (Madras), officiated as Civil Surgeon of Akola, from the 24th Aug 1897 to the 25th Nov 1897.

Doctor O W Jones, Civil Surg, Wun, was appointed to officiate as Civil Surg of Akola, with effect from the 26th Nov 1897.

The services of the undermentioned officers are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Govt of Bombay for employment on plague duty, with effect from the dates on which they respectively assumed charge of their duties :—Capt C Hamilton, 2nd Bengal Infy, and Lieut H E Browne, 12th Bo Inf.

The services of Surgn-Capt F Wyville-Thomson, M B, C M I M S Bengal, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Dept, with effect from the date on which he made over charge of his duties under the Govt of the N W Provinces and Oudh.

The services of Mr H A Waring, Asst Dist Supt of Police in the Madras Presidency, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Foreign Dept for employment as an officiating Asst to the Gen Supt of Operations for the suppression of Thagi and Dacoity.

The Rev T Scott, Chaplain of the Church of Scotland on the Bengal Estab, is appointed to officiate as Senior Chaplain of the Church of Scotland during the absence on leave of the Rev J Taylor, or until further orders.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

The services of Vety Lieut H F Turnbull are replaced at the disposal of the Military Dept, with effect from the date on which he may be relieved of his duties as Supt, Civil Vety Dep, t North Punjab.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Lieut F J D Heslop, I S C, A Lt and Second-in-Command of the Zhob Levy Corps, is appointed to be Comdt, sub pro tem, with effect from the 17th Dec 1897, and until further orders.

The services of Major B B Russell, R E, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Dept, with effect from the 16th Feb, 1898.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

Mr W J Ham, Post Master General, N-W Provinces and Oudh, is granted furlough for one year, with effect from the 7th May 1898.

Mr. J H Cronwall, Insp Genl, Railway Mail Service, is appointed to officiate as Post Master Genl, N-W Provinces and Oudh, and in the second grade of Post Masters General during the absence on furlough of Mr Ham or until further orders.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON MONDAY, THE 14TH OF MARCH, 1898.

SUMMARY.

There has been a brisk fall of pressure in the Punjab, North-West Provinces and at Ajmere, a brisk rise at Belgaum and Karwar, and a slight rise or fall elsewhere. The distribution is very irregular and the readings are nearly uniform. Winds are cyclonic in Sind while they are very variable in direction elsewhere. The force has been generally light. This morning the wind velocity was 12 miles an hour at Bhuj and Veraval The temperature, both maximum and minimum, is above the mean of the season in many places. The highest temperature in the shade was 107° at Surat and the lowest 61° at Sirsa and Ajmere. Humidity changes are unimportant. The skies are cloudy to overcast in Sind, Rajputana, Gujarat, and at Sirsa, Lahore and Neemuch. There has been no rain at any of the reporting stations. The weather over the country lying to the north of latitude 25° appears to be in a slightly unsettled condition.

G. L. TOWERS
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 13th March, 1898.

Means of observations taken at 8 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 5 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah ..... inches	29·843
Temperature of the Air ..... degrees	80·5
Wet Bulb Thermometer	75·1
Dew Point	72·9
Relative humidity of Air	784
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded—10)	0·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) previous day ..... degrees	87·6
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	73·8
General Direction of wind	WNW, NNE, E, W.
Movement of wind in 24 hours* ..... miles	133

* From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Director, Government Observatory.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SUNDAY NIGHT.—MARCH 13.

10 p.m.	78·2

MONDAY.—MARCH 14.

6 a.m.	76·4
10 a.m.	81·5
2 p.m.	84·7
p.m.	83·8

FAREWELL CROSS-COUNTRY RACES.

To be held at Marole on Monday, 21st March,

EVENT No. 1.

"The Marole cup."—Prize : A Cup. A Point to Point Race for Horses. About 3 miles. Weights :—English and Australian catchweights, 12s., 7lbs ; Arabs and C Bs, 10st 7lbs.

EVENT No. 2.

"The Shahar cup"—Prize : A Cup A Point to Point Race for all Galloways 14 hands and under About 3 miles Weights :—English and Australian catchweights 12st 7lbs ; Arabs and C Bs, 11st : 13-3 and under allowed 7lbs.

Conditions as in the Jackal Club Point to Point Races Entries will be accepted only for horses and Galloways that have been regularly hunted during the Season with the Bombay Hounds No stipulation as to rider Any question that may arise to be decided by the Committee of the Jackal Club.

Entries (free), which must be accompanied by name of rider with colours to be made on or before Thursday, the 17th March, at 5 p m, to

W. C. SYMES,
Bombay Gymkhana.

The Races will be started near where the Tulsi pipe crosses the Andheri-Coorla road First Race to start at 4-30 p m sharp.

A special train calling at all stations will run as follows—(local time)

Colaba	Dep	2 55 p.m.
Church Gate	,,	3 0 ,,
Andheri	Arr	3 47 ,,
Returning.		
Andheri	Dep	6 30 p.m.
Church Gate	Arr	7 17 ,,
Colaba	,,	7 22 ,,

A limited number of ticca gharries will be available at Andheri station for the conveyance of spectators, but when possible guests are requested to send their own traps to Andheri Station.

In Event No. 2, the weights should be considered as catchweights.

Ordinaries will be held at the Bombay Gymkhana at 5-30 p.m., Thursday, the 17th March on both races.

DON'T LOOK OLD.—With advancing years greyness increases, Stop this with Lockyer's Sulphur Hair Restorer, which darkens to the former colour and preserves the appearance.—Lockyer's The English Hair Restorer.

NOTICES.

ERADICATES SCURF & DANDRUFF
KOKO FOR THE HAIR

ENSURES MAGNIFICENT TRESSES
KOKO FOR THE HAIR

Is a tonic, cleansing, invigorating preparation, causes hair to grow LUXURIANTLY, keeps it soft and pliant, imparts to it the LUSTRE and FRESHNESS OF YOUTH, eradicates dandruff, PREVENTS HAIR FALLING, is THE MOST CLEANLY of hair preparations, PERFECTLY HARMLESS, is particularly cooling and refreshing, and SPECIALLY ADAPTED FOR A HOT CLIMATE.

TESTIMONIALS.

MISS ELLEN TERRY, the great actress, writes :—"I have used 'KOKO' for years, and can assure my friends that it stops the hair from falling off, promotes its growth, keeps the head cool and free from dandruff, and is the most pleasant dressing imaginable."

WINDSOR CASTLE, May 9th, 1895. COLONEL E. J. IVEY writes : "Please send me another bottle of 'KOKO.' I can conscientiously state that 'KOKO' has quite performed all you say. I have found it most efficacious. My hair came out more than I liked ; since using it scarcely any remains in my brushes. I have strongly recommended it to my friends, and certainly I shall never use any other than 'KOKO.'"

The Princesses BEATRICE, VICTORIA, and MAUD use "KOKO for the Hair" constantly, and there is not a Royal Residence in the Kingdom in which "KOKO" is not a favourite Toilet Requisite.

AUTHORITATIVE ANALYSIS.

"CHEMICAL LABORATORY, 54, Holborn Viaduct, London. January 18th, 1888. I hereby certify that I have submitted to a careful examination and chemical analysis, a sample purchased by myself from the stock of a well-known firm of wholesale druggists, of the preparation known as 'Koko for the Hair.' I have found nothing in this preparation which could be injurious either to the head or hair, and the results of the analysis lead me to pronounce 'Koko for the Hair' a pleasant dressing, which would undoubtedly be advantageous in many cases. I discovered in the preparation no ingredients of the nature of a colouring matter or dye.
"EDWY GODWIN CLAYTON, F.I.C., F.C.S.,
"Member of the Society of Public Analysts, &c."

Sold by all Druggists and Stores throughout India.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS :
THE KOKO-MARICOPAS CO., LTD.,
Gray's Inn Road, London, Eng.

ATKINSON'S
NEWEST PERFUME
AOLINE (Regd.)
"Most Refreshing."
NICE ALWAYS, BUT DELICIOUSLY REVIVING IN HOT OR CROWDED ROOMS.

A true natural perfume made from flowers.
Not a Chemical Preparation.

"AOLINE" PERFUME. "Most Refreshing."
"AOLINE" TOILET SOAP for the Complexion.
"AOLINE" TOILET POWDER imparts a delightful bloom to the complexion.
"AOLINE" SACHETS. Delightful for Handkerchiefs, Gloves, &c.
"AOLINE" TOILET CREAM. Softening and beautifying for the complexion.
Of all Chemists and Stores.
J. & E. ATKINSON, Ltd., 24, Old Bond Street, London, INVENTORS OF THE CELEBRATED
"WHITE ROSE" PERFUME.
"A Choice Present."—H.R.H. The Duchess of York.

THE FINEST TONIC
FER BRAVAIS most effective in restoring the vitality of the blood, and enabling the constitution to resist climatic influences.
FER BRAVAIS Invaluable in all cases of anæmia, influenza and general debility.
FER BRAVAIS Highly recommended for weak and debilitated children.
LANCET.—"A Beautiful and interesting preparation" BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL.—"It as all the good effects of Iron without producing constipation or disturbing the digestion, and it does not blacken the teeth."
SOLD BY CHEMISTS ALL THE WORLD OVER.

The Only Food for Delicate Infants
CARNRICK'S SOLUBLE FOOD
THE BEST FOOD FOR ALL INFANTS
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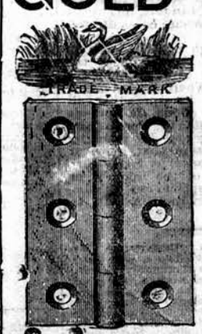

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Indentors can obtain same through all respectable British Merchants.

Sir HENRY THOMPSON describes natural aperient waters as vastly superior to artificial solutions, however skilfully prepared ; and "HUNYADI JANOS" as "THE MOST CONCENTRATED OF THE SALINE GROUP." Annual sale six million bottles. Signature, ANDREAS SAXLEHNER, on label see

ECZEMA
Most Torturing, Disfiguring, Humiliating
Of itching, burning, bleeding, scaly skin and scalp humours, is instantly relieved by a warm bath with CUTICURA SOAP, and a single application of CUTICURA (ointment), the great skin cure, followed by a full dose of CUTICURA RESOLVENT, greatest of blood purifiers and humour cures.
Cuticura
REMEDIES speedily, permanently, and economically cure Eczema, when all else fails.
Sold throughout the world. British depot : F. NEWBERY & SONS, London. POTTER DRUG AND CHEM. CORP., Sole Props., Boston, U. S. A.
"How to Cure Every Skin and Blood Humour," post free.
BAD COMPLEXIONS Purified and Beautified by CUTICURA SOAP.

BABES
THE BEST DILUENT & DIGESTIVE OF COWS MILK IS BARLEY WATER
Made From
ROBINSON'S
PATENT
BARLEY

MELLIN'S FOOD
RETAINS ITS PROPERTIES FOR ANY LENGTH OF TIME, AND IS ADAPTED FOR USE IN ALL CLIMATES.
MELLIN'S FOOD for Infants and Invalids may be obtained of all Dealers throughout India.
Samples and Directions, for use, printed in Native Languages, together with a work on the "Care of Infants in India," can be had on application to :—
BOMBAY—Latham, Abercrombie & Co. CALCUTTA—Mackenzie, Lyall & Co. MADRAS—Oakes & Co. KURRACHEE—H. J. Rustomjee & Co. RANGOON—Latham, Black & Co.
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HEMOGLOBINE in a form suitable for internal administration is one of the most interesting and remarkable discoveries of modern therapeutics. It has been largely employed with excellent results by Dr. Dujardin Beaumetz in the Paris Hospitals (*Hopital Cochin and Hopital de la Pitié*) in all cases of anæmia, loss of appetite, general weakness, and debility. It is especially valuable as a restorative and for counteracting that feeling of weakness and lassitude so common in tropical climates.
On each packet observe the signature Adrian et Cie in red letters and the name of the discoverer Vor. Deschiens.
May be obtained from all Chemists in the form of Wine, Elixir Syrup, Pills and Powder.
Price Rs. 3.8, the Elixir, Rs. 4.

"CARLTON" WHISKEY
ELEVEN YEARS OLD & FIVE YEARS
THESE GRAND OLD SCOTCH WHISKIES are shipped only RICHARD MATHEWS AND COMPANY, of London and Inverness, who are sole possessors of the Brand "CARLTON." They are distilled from the finest Highland Malt only, are in every respect equal to the best Cognac Brandy and guaranteed to be entirely free from Fusil Oil or other noxious impurities.
The following letter has been received from the Secretary of the "CARLTON" CLUB :—

MESSRS. R. MATHEWS & COMPANY. CARLTON CLUB, Dec. 20, 1875
GENTLEMEN,—In reply to your enquiry as to whether the Whiskey you are supplying to this Club is approved by the Members, the best answer I can give is that the consumption of this Whiskey in the Club has GREATLY INCREASED since it has been supplied by your firm. There can be no doubt whatever about the Whiskey being MOST EXCELLENT It is Old and Soft, and I may safely say that it is much approved by the Members
Yours obediently,
W. GRIFFIN SUTTON, *Secretary*
CAUTION.—It has come to the knowledge of the shippers of the "CARLTON WHISKIES, that the empty Bottles have been dishonestly refilled with the poisonous trash very often sold in India under the name of WHISKEY, this is where we to caution consumers to CAREFULLY EXAMINE the CORKS and CAPSULES to see they have not been tampered with also that the Corks, Capsules and Labels are branded with Their Trade Mark.
ole Everywhere. Wholesale of all Wholesale Houses,
Exporters RICHARD MATHEWS & Co., "Carlton" Whisky Merchants, London.

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"Contains all the elements of Food in an easily digested form."
GORDON STABLES, M.D., R.N.
For
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"An excellent Food, admirably adapted to the wants of infants and young persons, and, being rich in phosphates and potash, is of the greatest utility in supplying the bone-forming and other indispensable elements of food."
SIR CHAS. A. CAMERON, M.D.
Invalids—
"May rely upon it whenever a diet of this class is required."
H. C. BARTLETT, Ph.D., F.C.S.
Growing Children—
"The children I have known fed upon it have invariably been models of good health."
WILLIAM JOHN, M.R.C.S.E., L.S.A.
And
The Aged—
"The Food is equally suitable to Invalids and Old People."
"MEDICAL MAGAZINE."
Best and Cheapest.
In 1-lb. Patent Air-Tight Tins.

THE BEST "REFRESHER" IN INDIA.

Per Case of 4 Doz. Qrts. Rs. 22.0
Per Case of 8 Doz. Pints Rs. 31.0
LIBERAL DISCOUNT TO PURCHASERS OF FIVE CASES AND UPWARDS.
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THREE LEADING FACTORIES—
PARIS—LONDON—STRASBOURG
COMPAGNIE FRANCAISE,
Purveyors by Special Appointment to H. R. H. the Princess of Wales.
CHOCOLATE, COCOA AND CONFECTIONERY
"Reviving Sweets repair the mind's decay."—*Pope.*
Guaranteed Absolutely Pure.
"EXCEL" COCOA
In Packets and Tins.
"Grand flavour, delicate aroma
"Dietetic, sustaining properties."—Vide *Analysts*
SUPERIOR CHOCOLATE, ½ lb. Packets. (Yellow Wrappers.)
CHOCOLATE WAFERS Large and Small Boxes. A delicious eating Chocolate.
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HIGH LIFE BONBONS. The most tasteful Dessert Sweetmeat. Elegant Boxes.
REVIVISCENT CHOCOLATE, invented and prepared chiefly for use in cases where it is considered harmful. Guaranteed without sugar or fat nauseous substances. (Vide *Lancet.*)
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Thousands of testimonials prove the excellence of ARBENT'S CELEBRATED "MANDARIN" RAZORS, with fully warranted interchangeable blades, which never require grinding. All who use them speak with unbounded enthusiasm of their capacities, and even those with the strongest beards and most tender skins are unanimous in saying that with no other Razors can they obtain such a remarkably easy and perfectly luxurious shave as with Arbent's.

Made only by A. ARBENT, Jougne, France, and Birmingham. Introducer of the original and only genuine "Gem" Air Guns. Insist upon having guns marked "Arbent," with trade mark "A" in Swiss cross for first quality, and "B" in Swiss cross for second or cheaper quality. Of principal Importers and Dealers.

EPPS'S COCOA
Possesses the following Distinctive Merits :
DELICACY OF FLAVOR.
SUPERIORITY IN QUALITY.
GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING
to the NERVOUS or DYSPEPTIC.
NUTRITIVE QUALITIES UNRIVALLED.
YOUR GROCER AND STOREKEEPER SELL IT.
In ¼ lb. and 1 lb. Tins only.
Prepared by JAMES EPPS & Co., Homœopathic Chemists, London, England.
EPPS'S COCOA

LEA & PERRINS'

OBSERVE THAT THE SIGNATURE

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IS NOW PRINTED IN BLUE INK DIAGONALLY ACROSS THE OUTSIDE WRAPPER of every Bottle of the

ORIGINAL WORCESTERSHIRE

SAUCE.

Sold Wholesale by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse & Blackwell, Ltd., London; and Export Oilmen generally.

RETAIL EVERYWHERE.

For the Health and Beauty of the Skin.

"Lanoline" Toilet Soap

6d. PER TABLET. THREE IN A BOX 1/6

"LANOLINE" Toilet Preparations "LANOLINE"

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Toilet "Lanoline" for Delicate and Sensitive Skins. 6d. & 1/-

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Don't use Boiled Soap for the Toilet.

VINOLIA IS A REFINED SOAP.

It keeps the complexion fresh and clear.

No other soap has received such high awards as VINOLIA SOAP.

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For Itching. For Itching. For Itching. For Itching. For Itching. For Itching.

Face Spots. Face Spots. Face Spots. Face Spots. Face Spots. Face Spots.

The Editor, "BABY," reports:—For acne spots on the face it is undoubtedly efficacious, frequently healing eruptions, and removing pimples in a few days. It relieves itching at once.

VINOLIA SOAPS.—ALL PRICES, VINOLIA SHAVING STICKS AND CAKES AND VINOLIA POWDER (FOR THE COMPLEXION).

EVERY TRAVELLING-TRUNK & HOUSEHOLD

THROUGHOUT THE WORLD

ought to contain A BOTTLE of

ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT.'

It prevents any over-acid state of the blood. It should be kept in every bedroom in readiness for any emergency. Be careful to avoid rash acidulated salines, and use ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT' to prevent the bile becoming too thick and (impure) producing a gummy, viscous, clammy stickiness or adhesiveness in the mucous membrane of the intestinal canal, frequently the pivot of diarrhœa and disease. ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT' prevents and removes diarrhœa in the early stages.

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